Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

It is now asserted, and very boldly, that Hancock's letter against the payment of rebel claims has cost him the votes of two or three Southern States. Like Wade Hampton, he will be disciplined and ordered to write no more letters.

After all, the proof of the pudding is the eating, and experience is the safest guide. For nearly half a century England has had a tariff for revenue only. Has the result been such as to encourage us to go and do likewise? No honest man acquainted with the facts will care to say so.

That the coming election is considered one of unusual importance by thinking men, is shown in the fact that the very best class of citizens are taking part in the campaign. A peculiarity about the Republican parades everywhere is the appearance in line of steady and aged business men who never carried a torch before in their lives. They all say they feel called upon to do their part to help the Republican cause this year.

It is true, as the whole Democratic chorus will cry out, that Mr. English is not running for President. But he is running for Vice-President, with the possibility of becoming President, and no one can vote for Hancock without voting for English. Is there an independent voter anywhere who wants to put a man stigmatized in the records of the War Department as a swindler into the chair once filled by Adams and Jefferson?

Under Republican auspices business men's meetings have been a prominent and influential element of the campaign. Now let the Democrats take the hint. Suppose they set to work and see what they can do in the way of inspiring our merchants and manufacturers with enthusiasm for Hancock and English. It would be worth their while to get up such a meeting as that which was held at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening of last week.

Why are our British friends so anxious that we should abandon the protective system and establish a tariff for revenue only? Is it nothing more than a sincere and single-hearted desire for our welfare which induces them to send out their agents to convert us to free trade, and to flood the country with pamphlets, in which the farmer is asked to believe that the foreigner is his best friend? Of course not. They would like us to admit British goods free of duty, because that would be money in their pocket. And by so much as they would gain by the arrangement we should lose.

The indignation of the people of St. Louis in reference to the national census of that city does not appear to die away with the lapse of time, but rather gathers force, and concentrates into a firm belief that the city is the victim of injustice. Argument on the subject appears to be of no avail. It is quite probable that this grievance may find its way into the debates of Congress, for the members of that body from the State of Missouri will evidently be stirred up to action by their constituents. The press of St. Louis is quite unanimous in its indignation, and so in fact is the city itself.

The Gladstone Cabinet seems at length to have done what it should have done in the first place, that is, inquire in a manly and honorable way of the Russian Imperial government its future plans in the East. By neglecting to make this inquiry, the Gladstone Cabinet has been going it blindly in a line of action the end of which it cannot possibly foresee. In due course of time Russia will probably give some sort of a reply, but in order to bring that empire to terms, the British government must be willing to fix limits to the aggrandizement of its own empire, and assume some proper responsibilities for the preservation of a lasting peace.

Foreign Merchandise Imports.

A careful calculation made by experts shows that of the merchandise imports for consumption in the United States during the last fiscal year considerably less than half consisted of manufactured articles paying duty. This surprising result exhibits the remarkable extent to which the foreign import trade of the country has become dependent upon the domestic industries of the Republic, and consists of raw products used in the processes of our home manufactures. We have heretofore called attention to the large proportion of the imports of merchandise coming in duty free, and consisting chiefly of crude materials used in the industrial arts. But in addition to this large volume of free goods, amounting to $208,000,000 in the last fiscal year, there were imported $150,000,000 of dutible commodities of the same classes of crude materials. If our tariff were made thoroughly protective on a rigid and determined scale, the free list would be increased so as to include most of these crude products. But in the enlightened adjustment of the tariff schedules so as to produce ample revenue and at the same time diffuse the benefits of protection as much as possible in agricultural, mining, lumbering and other producing interests, as well as in manufactures, it has been found advisable to levy tariff duties to the extent stated on various descriptions of crude products. If the study of Congressional statesmanship is to be directed to the best methods of fostering the foreign commerce of the Republic, and at the same time ministering to the progress of internal development, it must be manifest that the only safe course to pursue is to follow the general policy indicated by the present tariff. Of course it must it must not be understood that the American friends of the protective system either assert or believe that the present tariff is perfect in itself, and cannot be very much improved. On the contrary, it is cheerfully admitted by the manufacturers themselves and by all well-advised business men that in the course of events a necessity has occurred for an enlightened revision of the tariff, and a measure for that purpose was, with their assent, passed by the Senate at its last session, but defeated by the Democratic majority in the House. The principles which should govern a revision of the tariff now are evidently very different from those sustained and advocated by Democrats generally, who strive rather to encourage and stimulate vast importations of foreign manufactures than to increase our commerce consistently with the growth and prosperity of our own internal productions.

General Hancock having declared in his letter of acceptance that the principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, among which was "a tariff for revenue only," are those which he has "cherished in the past" and will "endeavor to maintain in the future," now posts himself for a political greenhorn by telling somebody in Patterson that his election "will make no difference either way;" that he will never "favor anything that interferes with the manufacturing interests of the country;" that "there will be just as much protection under a Democratic as under a Republican Administration;" and that the tariff is a local question anyhow. What does he think of the Constitution itself? Is it anything more than a local charter? Was there ever such twaddle known!

$329 is just one-twelfth of the sum that William H. English collected on fraudulent letters of administration from the Pension Bureau, refused to pay to the persons who were entitled to it—his own blood-relations—and put in his pocket, where it is now. This is proved by the official correspondence of Democratic members of the Cabinet and heads of bureaus at that time.

"SECTIONALISM."

THE NORTH.

(From Lincoln's second inaugural address.)

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widows and orphans—to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

From a Speech of General Garfield.

"I hope my public life has given proof that I do not cherish a spirit of malice or bitterness toward the South."

From a Speech of Hon. Mr. Horr.

"We of the North do not seek sectional strife. * * * What, you really need is to go to work. [Great laughter.] You should have more schools, more enterprise and thrift, and less recklessness of life less hatred of what you call carpet baggers—damned yankees! Your business enterprise should be conducted more with piety and less with pistols! What Mississippi needs to-day is more corn and cotton and less cussedness [laughter and applause]; more mills, more manliness; less murders, less moonshiners. What would improve South Carolina is more hams and fewer Hamburgs. She should raise more horses and hogs and less hell. (Great applause.") *Congressional Record.*

I look forward with joy and hope to see the day when our brave people, one in heart; one in their aspirations freedom and peace, shall see that the darkness through which we have traveled was but a part of that stern but beneficient disciple by which the great Disposer of events has been leading us on to a higher and nobler national life.—(Speech of General Garfield.

THE SOUTH.

Speech at Kizer Hill, Alabama, July 31st, 1880.

"The Confederacy still exists, my friends, and Jeff Davis, the best friend we ever had, is yet our President and devoted to our interests, and if Hancock is elected * * * you will be paid for all the property you have lost through Radical rule; * * * a Solid South will now give us entire control of the General Government, and we can redress all our wrongs."

Speech of Hon. Mr. Blackburn, of Ky., 1879.

"We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute books."

Robert Toombs to a friend in Washington.

"But what are we to do? We cannot put in one of own men this time, and have to take a 'Yank.' That being the case, let us take one who is less 'blue-bellied' than the most of them. You may depend upon it, sir, that 'Yank' or no 'Yank' if elected, the old boys of the South will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them. In other words, he will run the machine to suit them, or they will run the thing themselves. They are not going to be played with any longer. If you hear any man say that Hancock can't carry all of the South, you put him down as a d——d fool."

"Pause before you cast your vote
Think how Lee would have voted.
Think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who have died on your soil AND TO REMEMBER THAT THE PRINCIPLES THEY DIED FOR ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL TO-DAY."

[What Wade Hampton said, as reported in The Staunton Vindicator, of July 30, 1880, the only Democratic paper in Staunton that published the substance of his address.

Population, 1870.	27,085,274	Population, 1870,	11,008,055
Per cent	71	Per cent,	29
Population, 1880.	35,000,000	Population, 1880,	13,000,000
Per cent	73	Per cent,	27
Freight cars in use.	391,765	Freight cars in use,	31,248
Per cent	92.6	Per cent,	7.4
Tonnage of vessels.	2,435,519	Tonnage of vessels,	242,548
Per cent	91	Per cent,	9
Exports (last year.)	$646,003,878	Exports (last year)	$189,629,717
Per cent	77.5	Per cent,	22.5
Imports (last year.)	$652,019,001	Imports (last year)	$15,934,301
Per cent	97.6	Per cent,	2.4
Paid the Government last year, internal revenue.	$96,515,857	Paid the Government last year, internal revenue,	$20,332,647
Per cent	83	Per cent,	13
Paid the Government last year, customs.	$135,104,503	Paid the Government, last year, customs,	$2,145,545
Per cent	98,5	Per cent,	1.5
Total paid Gov't.	$231,620,360	Total paid Government,	$42,477,919
Per cent. of Government's whole revenue.	84.6	Per cent. of Government's whole revenue,	15.4
Pounds mail matter carried last year.	459,975,305	Pounds mail matter carried last year,	94,394,853
Per cent	82.88	Per cent,	17.12
Total manufactures, in 1870.	$3,954,604,805	Total manufactures, 1870,	$277,720,637
Per cent	93½	Per cent,	6½
Value of mining products, 1870.	$147,602,942	Value of mining products, 1879,	$4,996,052
Per cent	96¾	Per cent,	3¼
National Bank loans and discounts, October 2nd, 1879.	$832,143,090	National Bank loans and documents, Oct. 2d, 1879,	$46,360,007
Per cent	94.7	Per cent,	5.3
National Bank circulation, Oct. 2d, 1879.	$290,624,797	National Bank circulation, Oct. 2d, 1879,	$23,478,426
Per cent	92.6	Per cent,	7.4
Deposits in Savings Banks during six months ending May 31st, 1878.	$780,608,584	Deposits in Savings Banks, during 6 months ending May 31st, 1878,	$2,527,423
Per cent	99.6	Per cent,	4
Cost of railroads.	$3,610,056,942	Cost of railroads,	$556,274,979
Per cent	86.7	Per cent,	13 3
Expenses of public schools	$78,441,304	Expenses of public schools,	$8,536,797
Per cent	90.2	Per cent,	9.8
Number of newspers	6,603	Number of newspapers,	1,530
Per cent.	81.2	Per cent,	8.8

PEACE!
UNION!
MERCY!
VICTORY!
EQUALITY!
RESUMPTION!
RECONSTRUCTION!

SLAVERY!
DISUNION!
WAR!
HATE!
LAWLESSNESS!
REPUDIATION!
AVARICE!

Which Section Shall Rule?

JUDGE AGNEW SPEAKS.

He Makes a Comparison Between the Two Great Parties.

At a Republican meeting in Pittsburg, September 28th, Judge Agnew addressed an immense crowd. We give below a portion of his remarks:

And now, fellow citizens, you must choose between these parties. Each presents a candidate to become the perpetuating head of this government. Both have been in military service. I would not pluck a leaf from the laurels that crown the brow of the Democratic warrior. Hancock fought bravely for the Union, yet in merit he falls below his Republican competitor. A soldier by profession and educated at public expense he was called to the field by military duty. His commission bound him to respond or be dismissed. I do not doubt his patriotism or his willingness, but I state his military duty, that I may compare his true mirit with that of General Garfield. General Garfield was a man of peace, a follower of Christ, unused to war, inexperienced in its arts and bound to no military duty. Yet here lies his greater merit; he saw the Union assailed, its flag despised, his country in danger and in hot contest for existence with a powerful foe—and full of heroic ardor, counting not his life in such a struggle, and leaving ease and home and family behind, he voluntarily laid all on the altar of his country to engage in the deadly strife. It is the motive I present, and I ask what comparison is there between the professional soldier and the volunteer—one bound by his commission, the other staring death in the face, yet running to the rescue of his country, to save her or die. Beyond his military life General Hancock brings nothing, and here comparison ends. But order No. 40, while military commander at New Orleans, is pointed to as an acknowledgment of the subordination of the military to the civil power. Is this a merit in an educated native American citizen? What one so ignorant he does not know it? Every American Constitution declares it. But what is the merit of the order itself? The South had been in rebellion, with all its powers, *civil* as well as military, against the Union. The poor white Unionist and the former slave were unprotected, subject to insult, oppression and even loss of life. Passing from a state of war to enforced submission, through angry passions, strife and discord, a military commandant became necessary to give protection in the helpless and despised. Was it a merit in General Hancock to abdicate his military authority so necessary to preserve order and to protect, and to lay it at the feet of the rebel civil power, yet unrepentant and ill-disposed to the Unionist and the negro? Who praises him for this now? A solid South and Democratic sympathizers in the North. Is the old maxim untrue, that the praise of enemies is the reproach of friends?

On the other hand, look on that bright example of manhood and intellectual power—the volunteer soldier, the statesman, legislator, and eloquent orator, Gen. Garfield. A poor boy, a young laborer depending on himself alone, educating himself by industry and force of will, and in turn the educator of others. A professor in a college, a representative in Congress and continued therein for eighteen successive years by an intelligent people. What higher endorsement of his real character than this? Do men run the gauntlet of public opinion for eighteen years without detection and dismissal if dishonest? Can one be nominated to the Presidency by the overwhelming sentiment of a great party and yet be a bad man? Is a bad man indorsed by the best of his opponents? In vain is such evidence resisted.

But it is said General Hancock was born in Pennsylvania. This may be said of thousands who have left her. Is emigration a merit? He has not been a resident since he was in his teens, but cast his lot in a slave State and bound himself to it by family ties. Were he now to present himself at the polls in Pennsylvania her constitution and her laws would repel him, as not her citizen, and he would be liable to a criminal prosecution if his intent were to evade her law.

On the field of Gettysburg the star of his rank shone with brilliant lustre, beaming kindly on the Union ranks, but casting a lurid light on her foes. But, alas, how changed! That bright orb now beams with kindness on rebel ranks and casts its luried glare on former friends.

There is no safety, fellow-citizens, but to follow the leader who heads the Republican column—a sound law-maker, a wise statesman, a cultured man, a great thinker, now drinking at the deep wells of science, then refreshing at the fountains of poetry; there is no subject he has not illustrated by his logic or adorned by his eloquence—none has been too vast for his grasp, none too deep for his sounding, none to high for his flight.

And my country, oh what of thee! Shall thy light go out in darkness, thy banner trail in dust and a nations destiny sink beneath a section's dark, forbidding thrall? Or rather rise in the majesty of Union thy flag borne in honor in our great leader's hand and thy future lifted to a destiny happy, glorious and immortal.

Great Works in Olden Times.

Wendell Phillips thinks the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that those most familiar with the steam power and modern machinery are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the ancient world were erected. Builders say that no modern contractor could erect the great pryamid in Egypt, and lift the gigantic stones at the summit to the height of 450 feet.

A recent visitor to Baalbec, and the ruins of the great temple of Baal, doubts if any modern architect could rebuild the temple in its ancient grandeur. Three huge stones, sixty-four feet long, thirteen high and thirteen wide, stand in a wall at the height of twenty feet. Nine other stones, thirty feet long, ten high and ten wide, are joined together with such nicety that a trained eye cannot discover the line of juncture.

A column still stands in the quarry, a mile distant, which is completed, with the exception that it is not detached at the bottom. It is sixty-nine feet long, seventeen high and fourteen broad, and cannot understand how it can be separated at the bottom from the quarry without breaking. The ruins of this vast temple inspire respect for the genius of former ages.

It seems that the Southern chivalry is not above stealing. We used to be told that nobody but carpet-baggers stole anything in the South. An ex-sheriff of New Orleans has been discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of $250,000, of which amount the city will lose at least $100,000, and the State of Louisiana the rest. The Democratic journals charge that his crime was known to the city and State officials but that they have kept it quiet. The leading Democratic journal of New Orleans, *The Democrat*, says of the case: "As all the facts in the defalcation of the late civil sheriff come to light the public mind is puzzled to determine which is the more criminal, the man who has, with the boldness of a highwayman and the impudence of Boss Tweed, pocketed the people's money, or the public officials whose duty it was to guard the people's interests and protect them from robbery."

General Grant has again shown that he can speak for himself better than many who assume to represent him. His terse and forcible statement of what he hoped to accomplish had he been nominated at Chicago has taken a strong hold on the public. His merciless dissection of Hancock and his out-spoken support of Garfield, are no less clear indications of his sensible views of public duty. Grant's public character is one which wears well and improves with age.

A German professor named Grimmer justifies his name by the prophecy of a woeful seven years for the world. "From 1880 to 1887," he says' "there will be an unusual morality. Asia will be depopulated—and Europe will become a desert. America will lose 15,000,000 of her inhabitants," and considerable more of the same awful stuff. We do not think that this terrible viticination will have much effect in bearing the grain or stock markets however.

The significant gains of the Republicans in Delaware and Connecticut ought not to surprise thoughtful people. Both are manufacturing States, and there has been no canvass in years in which business interests were so prominent. It is evident that the merchant and manufacturer are taking an active interest in this contest, and are already engaging effectively in the preliminary skirmishes.

Poetry.

Two Sat Down.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Two sat down in the morning time,
One to sing and one to spin.
All the men listened to the song sublime,
But no one listened to the dull wheel's din.

The singer she sat in a pleasant nook,
And sang of a life that was fair and sweet,
While the spinner sat with steadfast look,
Busily plying her hands and feet.

The singer sang on with a rose in her hair,
And all men listened to her sweet tone;
And the spinner spun with a dull despair
Down in her heart as she sat alone.

But lo! on the morrow no one said
Aught of the singer, of what she sang;
Men were saying, "Behold this thread!"
And aloud the praise of the spinner rang.

The world has forgotten the singer's name—
Her rose is faded, her songs are old;
But far o'er the ocean the spinner's fame
Yet is blazoned in lines of gold.

The Mother.

The mother's life is full of prose
From early dawn to daylight's close.
But oft amid her household cares,
Some little poem unawares
Is written down within her heart,
And of her life becomes a part.

Some loving words a child may say,
A golden curl long put away,
A half-worn shoe upon the floor,
An outgrown dress the baby wore;
A broken toy or faded flower
May touch the heart-string any hour.

Our Story Teller.

Scipio's Dive.

'That's a queer-looking ring you have on,' I said to my friend Gerald Marston, as we sat smoking in his little snuggery, a few weeks after his marriage. 'Looks old, too.'

'I shouldn't be surprised if it did. Have you noticed it?' and he took it off and handed it to me.

It did look old: it was an amethyst, heavily set in solid gold, with a sphinx trampling on a man, and some Egyptian symbols engraved on it. The stone was a good deal scratched and worn, and the ring bent a little out of shape.

'What does it mean?' I asked. 'What do the symbols stand for? Do you know?'

'The sphinx means the king, and the man means his foe, on whom he is trampling after the manner of the kings of his date. The legend is 'Good God, Lord of the World.'

'And how came you by it? Took it from some mummied Pharaoh's fingers?'

'Not exactly. It's rather a long story, but if you are inclined to hear it, I'll call Scipio, get the glasses filled, and tell you it.'

He called Scipto, a stout, intelligent-looking negro, who was the major domo of the establishment, told him to get a fresh bottle, and then said to him:

'I am going to tell my friend about this ring, and how you saw Old Nick.'

'Yes, massa, I thought I see de debil himself that time, anyhow, I did. That very good story, massa, anyhow. If massa'd only let me stay, I'd freshen up his memory a bit, perhaps.'

I joined in the request, and the black sat down in a corner of the room, grinning from ear to ear.

'You know,' of course, began my friend, 'how I went to Egypt to make my fortune, when I found there were more engineers here than profitable work to employ them; and you know, also, that I was then engaged to your cousin Kate. Well, I was pretty successful. In two months I got an appointment to superintend the erection and working of some large irrigatian works. The owner was an old Turk, who had served the government, made some money, and proposed to make some more by this scheme. It took some little trouble to get the machinery that came from England fitted up so as to enable us to commence operations; and if it hadn't been for 'Scipio Africanus' (as we christianed him) it would have taken as long again. The people out there have no idea of work. They don't do half as much there in a week as a laborer does here in a day. The proprietor left everythig to me, and I left all the labor to Scipio.'

'Dat's true, massa. You left it to dis child, and dis child showed the black men how to work. He made them fly round, he did, massa!' and Scipio chuckled in his corner.

'Sipio did; pursuading some and beating others, he used to get something like a fair day's work out of them. We had been at it some two years, digging and trenching to get the water to our machinery, when one day the old Turk came down to see how we were getting on, and told me he was going to have a pleasure trip on the sea—of course the Red Sea.

I asked him to let me go; and so it was arranged that, as we should be all ready in another week, the people should have a couple of days' holiday, and we should recruit a little. We ran down by the rail to Suez, and then took a boat take us down for a trip. Of course, you never sailed on the Red Sea; but I can assure you that it's not the most unpleasant sensation in the world to glide along ever its waters. Here and there the water is clear enough to see in that dazzling light the bottom some six or eight fathoms deep, and on the evening of the second returned to Suez. Here, as ill luck would have it, some mismanagement on the part of the boatmen as we landed, turned us all into the water, fortunately without more danger or hurt than a wetting.

We were congratulating ourselves and cursing the boatmen, when the old Turk exclaimed, with an expression of despair:

'Allah is great; but I have lost it! Allah is great!'

'Lost what? I asked.

'My preserver, my fortune; my ring and chain.'

I soon found out that the old man had lost a heavy gold chain, and with it an iron ring which he believed to possess most fabulous virtues. He had it all his life; it was his father's, and his father's father's before him; and his luck was gone, he said; while he had it he could not help being fortunate; but now he was doomed to misfortune, and accursed; he had lost his talisman. I could hardly help laughing at this fuss over an old iron ring; but I found in a day or two that it was no laughing matter. We went home, and day after day the old fellow did nothing but, in his quiet way, curse the boatmen and bewail his loss, with a perpetual chorus of 'Allah is great! Allah is good.'

'The loss became known and the fellahs about refused to work. In vain I consoled the Turk; he had but one reply—that it was lost, and that Allah was great. I didn't know what to do, the work was in a few days of completion, and he would give no orders, pay no money, think of nothing but his loss, perfectly indifferent to all else. I waited on him day after day till I was weary of my life; for I depended on the money I should get on the completion of this work to pay for a share which Bevington had offered me, since I had been out there, in a capitel engineer's business; and I also wanted to get home for another reason, which you may guess; two years and a half is a long time, you know, to wait. Well, as I said, I didn't know what to do; I couldn't stay unless he altered his ways.

'One day during this time, Scipio there came to me to talk over what was to be done.

'What'll massa give me if I get dat ring back again?'

'Give,' said I. 'I'd give anything.'

'Give promise of Englishman to take me home?' said Scipio.

'Yes, willingly.'

'Then massa, you take me to old gentleman, and if he promise to let me have the girl dat make him coffee, I'll get the darn old ting.'

'Get it; how?'

'I'll dive under the water for it.'

'By Jove! And so you shall, Scipio.'

'Dat's dis child,' broke in Scipio.

I took him up to the house, and told the old man our plan, and he began to hope, made promise of half he possessed, 'And the gal dat makes him coffee?' said Scipio. Any number of girls, all if he liked. So we agreed, and getting a few camels, prepared for the expedition, the old man insisting on going too.'

'We reached the place where we landed, as nearly as we could tell, and then commenced our labors, at least Scipio commenced his.'

'Yes he did,' was chanted from the corner. 'Scipio did dat same.'

'The plan was to get a boat and row over the course till we came to the spot where we were upset, and there Scipio took a couple of stones in his hands and dived down; the water was about eighteen feet deep, I should think, and you could see almost to the bottom. Well, we kept moving the boat about, and Scipio kept diving until it began to get dark—he must have gone down some twenty times, I should think.'

'Dat is so, massa; twenty-two times dat blessed day dis child made a hole in de water.'

'Of course after dark it was useless to continue; so we made ourselves comfortable for the night and went at it again in the morning; and now, Scipio, you can tell the rest.'

'Well, massa,' said Scipio, drawing his chair nearer to mine at every word or two, 'I went down again next day, and second day I see something glittering like, but I was too spent to see what it was, so I dropped the stones and came up, and, says I, 'Massa, I see something, you keep the boat jist where she is, and I go down again presently.' So this time I find two great stones to take me down quick and give me some time to look about me. Well, massa, dis time I dive right on to it, jist close by a black rock. I was jist agoin' to catch him with my toe, massa, when the black rock changed into de debil, and opened his eyes—dere no mistake—I drop dem stones and up I come like a skyrocket, and tumbled into the boat. By golly, massa, I thought I see de debil, and he not nice to see down in eighteen feet of water, and he lashing you wid his tail, and he hit me too, and bring de blood.'

'He came into the boat,' said my friend, looking as pale as his color would let him, and with the blood streaming from a sort of a cut in his thigh, crying, 'Massa, massa, I see de debil, I no go down any more. Don't wonder the old gentleman wants his ring when the debil wants it too.' I got him at last to describe what he had seen, and evidently beside the chain he had seen something, what, I could not tell. From his description, I made out that it was something black on the top, white underneath, and had a long lash with a sting on the end of it. I asked him how big. As big as the boat, and as wide, and the tail as long as twice the oars.

'I tried to think what monster of the deep this might be; that it was rather a dangerous monster, the blood flowing from his thigh showed clearly. At last, I remembered having read that Le Vaillant, a French traveler, had seen in his second voyage to Africa a fish that was thirty feet wide and twenty-five feet long. Now, was it possible that this might be some descendant of this king of flat-fish? I determined to have a look, and undressed for that purpose.'

'You did, massa; I tink I never saw more bully man than massa dat time. I said, 'Ah, massa, don't go! let the darned old ring and chain go; don't go to de debil for such trumpery tings as dat.'

'However, I went, and after the first smart of opening my eyes under the water was over, could clearly see the chain, and, close to it, one of the ugliest specimens of the fish tribe I had ever seen. It didn't see me for about a secord, and then lashed out at me with its long whip-like tail. I saw the motion commence at the root just in time, and, dropping the stones came up at the double double, if there is such a place. I got into the boat, and, dressing myself, proceeded to consider the best thing to be done. There was the chain on which hung all my hopes, but guarded by a worse dragon than ever was found prowling around the apples of the Hesperides. I finally resolved that the dragon should be killed, and arranged accordingly. I loaded all the firearms we had with the heaviest charges they could bear—that is, two large bore rifles used for rhinoceros shooting, with a double charge of powder and two iron bolts each, and four horse pistols, almost to the muzzle; and then, taking one rifle myself and giving one to Scipio, I armed two men with a pair of pistols each; the others I made lift a large stone, almost two hundred weight, on to the stern of the boat to keep her balanced. We all, except the rowers, went to the head.

When all was prepared, I pointed the muzzles perpendicularly to the water at about nine inches from the surface, and gave the word, 'Ready, Fire!' Down went the stone, down went the bullets, and then we waited for the smoke to clear away, and watched the water intently. Presently red blood rose to the surface and slowly difused itself through the water. We had hit him, it was certain. Another charge, this time without the stone. We loaded. 'Ready again? Fire!' and then, after a few minutes, saw three red patches slowly rising and dispersing as before. We waited about half an hour, and then I asked Scipio to go down again. He refused.

'You see, I didn't know dat de debil was dead. You see, massa, dat wasn't sure.'

'Well, he wouldn't, so I would; and so down I went through the water, which was colored a pale pink, and I saw the thing was as dead as could be, with four thin lines of reddish fluid rising through the water from the wounds, and the tail—that awful whip—lying inert and useless. I didn't care to go too near, and I couldn't see the chain. So I came up, and we let boat's anchor, with a couple of daggers tied to the flukes, and daggered for him. We soon caught him, and rowed slowly to the shore, pulling the weight after us; and when the water was too shallow for the boat, we threw the rope ashore, and pulled away, and at last landed our prize. It was a most horrible looking wretch—one of the skate kind. A fellow who has seen the tail, and is up in that sort of thing, calls it a specimen of the 'Raia Myliobatis.' Fine or not, it was a beast, and I don't wonder at Scipio's mistake. Scipio, however, was quite agreeable to pull away with a will at the tail that had given him such an ugly cut; but I pulled his ear, and told him that now the devil was gone he must get the chain up; and sending him off with the boat he managed to find it at the fourth dive and brought it up between his toes.'

'Dat's so, massa. Dis ere foot bring that chain up.'

'The old fellow, when he got his chain and ring back, embraced me, embraced Scipio, swore by the Prophet he was our slave forever, and acted like a man possessed; and then we went home rejoicing. He quite regained his spirits and energies, and in less than a month all was done; the machinery worked splendidly, and the land was under water in less than ten days. The old Turk gave Scipio his wife, whose curry you took such a liking to at dinner; he gave me, too, just twice the sum I had bargained for and enabled me to come home here and make those arrangements I spoke of.'

'But the ring, my dear boy; the ring!'

'Oh! ah! the ring. I forgot. We cut open the stomach of the monster, and there, mixed up with broken shells and fish-bones, and gravel, we found this ring, which, of course, I appropriated to my own especial use. It might have been one of the rings that was worn by a pursuing prince when Israel fled, or it might have been the ring of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, for all I know. How it came there I can't tell any more than you can; but there it was—and here it is. And now, if you like, we'll go and taste Kate's coffee.'

The Parade of the Boys in Blue.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—The meeting and parade of the Boys in Blue to-day promises to be an imposing display. Already Veteran clubs are here from all over the country, and Indianapolis is full of people and enthusiasm. The absence of General Grant and other eminent military men is regretted, but, nevertheless, the number of old veterans in line will show that as a general thing the soldiers are still with the Republican party. The parade will take place in the morning and Senator Conkling will speak in the Wigwam in the afternoon.

Local Small Talk.

—Autumn leaf gatherers are on the march.

—Forty-five fairs will be held in this State this fall.

—The Centre County Fair for 1880 is a thing of the past.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon met at Birminghom on Tuesday last.

—Fall poetry is now in order—the kind that falls into the waste basket.

—Farmers should hurry up their out-door work. Rough weather is not far off.

—The agricultural part of the Blair county fair was not a success, so says the *Tribune*.

—Squirrel potpie is a seasonable dish. The only difficulty is to procure the squirrels.

—The wise merchant advertises his fall goods and tells the people where to buy the cheapest.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* entered on its forty-fifth year last week. May it live to double its age.

—The epizooty has reached Wilkes barre. Quite a number of horses are down with the disease in that locality.

—Scarlet fever is raging in Hollidaysburg, and the authorities are advocating the closing of the public schools.

—The date for the pole raising and mass meeting of the Republicans of Snow Shoe has been fixed for October 14th—next Thursday.

—Peter Herdic it is said, intends putting on a line of his newly patented coaches in Altoona, to run from that city to Hollidaysburg.

—Philipsburg's Murphy society is flourishing. The people have taken hold of the matter in the right way. Good results will no doubt ensue.

—The agricultural society cannot complain of poor weather this year. We have not had as fineweather during Fair week for several years past.

—Mrs. Barcroft, of Spring Mills, has presented the Sabbath school of that place with a well selected and valuable library. Such gifts are substantial.

—The restaurants in town, of which there are six or seven, are doing a good business this season, which is another evidence that small change is plenty.

—The injuries received by engineer Cox, whose train was wrecked at Mill Hall on Wednesday night, are said to be of a very serious nature, and may prove fatal.

—The grand ball given in Bush's Arcade on Thursday night is said by those present to have been one of the largest and most orderly ever given in Bellefonte.

—If some of our citizens who own spirited horses insist on driving them to the depot on arrival of trains we shall have a first-class smashup to record one of these days.

—Matters at the State College are moving along smoothly at present, although there are said to be a few dissatisfied students who would not object to another college fracas.

—A suspicious individual was seen lurking about the Presbyterian wigwam the other night. Very likely he was a tramp, and seeking some place to lay his weary frame down to rest.

—One of our young politicians who has just been married has bet his wife a cradle that Hancock will be elected. —[Altoona Call. The above bet is notable only in its significance.

—Weather prophets predict a hard winter and stove dealers a paying harvest. We wouldn't advise them to lay in a heavy stock of stoves, though, on the strength of the prophets.

—An encouraging sign of the increasing prosperity of our country is found in the daily papers, which contain advertisements for skilled mechanics of all trades. The workingman does not want a "change."

—The man whom the Democrats hired to run all over town and chalk "$329" on the pavements and bulkheads is said to be the same rooster who broke into Haupt's smoke house and helped himself to a couple of hams.

—Messrs. Rent. White and Frank Grove, from up the valley, while out on a hunting tour a week ago Saturday, shot and killed two large bears near Beaver Mills. As bear meat commands a good price in the Philadelphia market this is considered a pretty fair day's work. Isaac Haupt of this place killed a fine deer on the same day and we believe in the same locality.

—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold its sixteenth annual covention in Lancaster commencing on Tuesday, October 12 and continuing three days. Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Rev. B. T. Vincent and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Rev. James H. Dubbs, D. D., Lancaster; James McCormick, Harrisburg; Rev. B. Young, Altoona, and other eminent Sunday school workers will be present.

—The *Watchman* associate proposes to get up a list of Bellefonte's good-looking young ladies for publication in his paper. Wonder if he knows the dangers involved in such a proceeding? We once heard of an editor who published a similar list and had his left ear clawed off by an infuriated female who was entered in the second-class department.

—The nomination of John P. Harris for the Legislature has frightened the Centre Hall *Reporter* man almost into fits. He cautions Republicans not to trade off Thompson for Harris, but to stick to the ticket. Don't be alarmed, Freddy; the Republicans will stick to their men and elect them, too. But what spite have you got against Gephart and Murray that you advise Republicans not to vote for them? Don't you want Murray to get his bill through shortening the season of Lent?

—Mr. Samuel Ellenberger, of Halfmoon township, has growing on his premises an apple tree which for bearing qualities "takes the cake" so far as we have heard. Fifty-one bushels were gathered from the tree this fall, thirty-seven bushels of which were handpicked. The tree is of the Spice variety, 2½ feet through. If any of our farmer friends in other parts of the county can produce anything in the fruit line to compare with the above we should be pleased to hear from them.

RAILROAD SMASHUP.

Fireman Instantly Killed and Engineer badly Scalded.

Conductor Waddle's freight train on the B. E. V. railroad met with a disastrous wreck near Mill Hall on Wednesday night. The fireman, Michael Russell, was instantly killed, and the engineer, J. D. Cox, terribly scalded about the face and body. The whole train was thrown from the track and seven cars completely demolished. The train was an extra, running backwards from Mill Hall to Snow Shoe Intersection, and when just out from Mill Hall struck and ran over a horse, which was the cause of the accident. Perhaps after one or two more such accidents happen on this road, the railroad company will do away with the practice of running trains backward.

Brutal Assault on a Child.

Information was received at this office Tuesday to the effect that a man living in Benner township had been arrested for committing a brutal assault on his child. Upon investigating the matter we found the report to be substantially correct. The name of the individual who has thus displayed the brute in his nature is Philip Smith of near Beezer's distillery in Benner township. The circumstances in the case are about as follows:

On Monday morning, shortly after the child had been brought down stairs into the kitchen, it commenced to cry and refused to be quieted, probably not feeling well. At this the hard-hearted father became greatly angered, and rushing to the door twisted a limb from a peach tree with which he administered to the child a cruel and unmerciful beating. The child was but fourteen months' old and for a time its life was despaired of. An examination of its body revealed no less than thirty-four stripes, and in some places the flesh was terribly swollen and corrugated. A sister-in-law of Smith came into town immediately after the deed was committed and entered complaint against him. A warrant was issued and Officer Dolan sent to take the man into custody. It is to be hoped that, if found guilty of the charges preferred against him, as he no doubt will be, he will receive the punishment he richly deserves.

After ten Years.

The Altoona *Sun* says ten years ago Jacob Martin, a wealthy farmer of Morrison's Cove, sent his son to a boarding school in Lancaster. One night the boy mysteriously disappeared. The father was notified and he went to Lancaster, but could find no clue to the missing boy. Detectives were employed and everything was done to find him. In his room were found his best clothing, including a new overcoat, and many personal trinkets that it would be natural to suppose the boy would have taken with him had he left voluntarily. The father came home fully impressed that his son had been murdered and his body so securely hidden that no trace could or would ever be found. Just ten years after the father received a letter postmarked from a western State. On breaking the seal he was delighted to find a letter from his long-lost son, who was a prosperous granger in the great west and the father of a family.

—The board walk before the vacant lot on corner of Linn and Allegheny streets, is in a decidedly shaky condition. Needs repairing badly.

Snow Shoe Democracy.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that the Democrats of Snow Shoe might feel bad if no notice was taken of mention in your paper, of their demonstration here last evening, I have concluded to drop you a line, although there was nothing developed on that occasion to require any special comments. The audience was respectable in number, nearly as many Republicans as Democrats. Mr. Alexander opened the circus as ring-master. His heavy point was, that General Garfield was bought in Congress for $329, at the announcement of which the Democrats set up a howl nearly equal to the old rebel yell; more especially the two vice presidents, who had stolen from the township in 1876, three times the amount of money that they charge Gen Garfield with getting while serving eighteen years in Congress. He also demonstrated clearly, and which has never been disputed, that the Democratic party has never been in favor of a tariff for more than revenue, leaving out protection. The repeal of the tariff of 42 is sufficient evidence of that fact; with a grand flourish of a caricature "by Nast," in one of Harper's old Weeklies, in which he represented Tweed's likeness as Garfield, the ring-master then fell back amidst great applause. The ex-Gov. next took the stand, and went over the old song that we have heard on former occasions. You must be aware that his excellency is not very celebrated for making points in his speeches, but he attempted one or two. He was particularly indignant at the Republicans of Philadelphia. Especially the Hon. John Welsh for raising money, as he alleged, to send to Indiana; omitting, however, to state the fact that Randall had ordered out the McMullen reserves, "the killers" from the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, to the music in Indiana. We hope "they may be received with bloody hands and hospitable graves." He also assured his Democratic audience that the Rebel Brigadiers in Congress are *conservative gentlemen* of the first families. Of course they are as conservative and as mild and gentle as sucking doves; and so they were at Belleisle, Andersonville, Fort Pillor, Carlisle, and Chambersburg. It is very surprising that in 1863, the Governor thought it necessary to remove the State Department, the Treasury funds, as well as the ordinance from Harrisburg for safety, when these same *conservative gentlemen* proposed making him a friendly call. He must have been unnecessarily alarmed on that occasion, while we, at Vicksburg, cheered the advance of these conservative gentlemen on to stir up the Northern conservatives of the same sympathy. The most attractive part of the Governor's speech was some obscene anecdotes, at which he is such an adept, among others, one comparing General Garfield to a ground hog, a man as much superior in every respect to himself (Curtin) as Abe Lincoln was to Andy Johnson. If this did not add to the dignity of an ex-Governor, they at least delighted his Democratic audience.

I overheard a conservative Republican remark in an undertone that he thought the orator of the evening ought to have touched lightly the bribery subject. "Why," said he, "General Garfield while in the army could have made a mint of money by not interfering with speculators in cotton, yet he did interfere. He was in Congress eighteen years, and today his wealth consists of an hundred acre farm in western Ohio called Mentor, while Curtin, out of two terms as Governor and the mission to Russia, is so rich that his friends don't know at what figure to estimate his wealth. Had he been in Congress in Mobilier time, with the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* to aid him, he would no doubt to-day been worth as many millions as J. Gould." I remember of his Democratic friends commenting *mildly* on many things in that direction, but 'twas when he was War Governor, and not an apologist for treason. Any one referring to Greeley's conflict can turn to the engraved likeness of the thirteen War Governors. Such patriots as Morton, Andrews, Morgan, and of all that number, the ex-Governor is the only one that has ever gone back on his record. His likeness begins to look out of place in that patriotic group.

P. S.—I came very near doing injustice by over-looking Mr. Gepheart, but am pleased to add that he did his duty. That while the speaking was progressing he was, what we term in the country, setting them up, with the impression, no doubt, that he was making votes by the dozen. Go in, Gep., Sheffler says he wishes you would call often, and that you will be remembered with gratitude.

Yours truly,

LOOKER ON.

—The chestnut worm is unusually fat and juicy this year.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

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AND

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They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including *SEEDS* of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the *SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW*, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows, made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrates them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osborne, either as separate mowers, combined reapers and mowers, single harvesters, or as combined reapers and binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

The greatest improvement of the age is the *NORRISTOWN GLEANER AND BINDER.* Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

The McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

The GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

HEEBNER'S PATENT LEVEL TREAD HORSE POWER, for one and two horses, with Patent Speed Regulator. Little Giant Thresher and Cleaner.

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POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle Powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

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We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms, opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business. ALEXANDER & CO.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880. 12-10-tf

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Railroads.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table April 29 1880.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mai P. M
Leave Lock Haven		5 25	4 25
	Flemington	5 29	4 30
	Mill Hall	5 34	4 3
	Beech Creek	5 50	4 45
	Eagleville	5 55	4 0
	Howard	6 09	5 1
	Mount Eagle	6 18	5 10
	Curtin	6 25	5 15
	Milesburg	6 36	5 25
	Bellefonte	6 46	5 35
	Milesburg	6 56	5 45
	Snow Shoe Int	7 00	5 48
	Unionville	7 09	5 57
	Julian	7 18	6 08
	Martha	7 27	6 17
	Port Matilda	7 35	6 25
	Hannah	7 42	6 33
	Fowler	7 48	6 39
	Bald Eagle	7 55	6 47
	Vail	7 59	6 51
Arrive at Tyrone		8 10	7 02
	EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone		7 08	8 20
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 27
	Vail	7 19	8 31
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 37
	Hannah	7 36	8 49
	Port Matilda	7 44	3 56
	Martha	7 52	9 7
	Julian	8 01	9 16
	Unionville	8 11	9 28
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 40
	Milesburg	8 24	9 43
	Bellefonte	8 32	9 51
	Milesburg	8 45	10 3
	Curtin	8 55	10 14
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 19
	Howard	9 08	10 29
	Eagleville	9 18	10 42
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 47
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 00
	Flemington	9 37	11 4
Arrive at Lock Haven		9 42	11 8

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after May 30, 1880:

	WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 20 a m
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 45 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 40 a m
	" Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	9 50 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 50 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't*

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after May 1, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.10 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

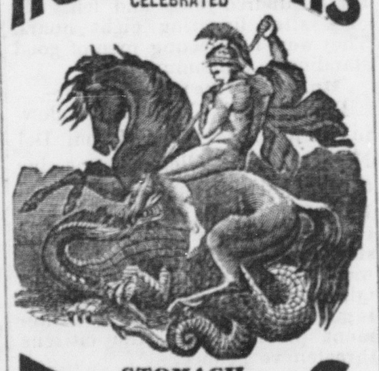
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.00 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.15 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



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Breech Loading Double Shot Guns, Fine English Twist, $22 to $28.

Remington Sporting Rifles, breech-loading, "Little Beauties," $17 o $ 8.

Winchester Rifles, all qualities, from $22.50 to $37.

Cartridge Revolvers, $1.25 to $12.

Shot Guns, $3 to $7.

Double Shot Guns, $7 to $15.

Real Twist, Patent Breech Double Shot Guns, good quality, $14.

Rifles, $10.

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Next door to Richard's Jewelry Store. 12-33

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Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

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A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

---

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

---

W. A. MORRISON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD,
Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

---

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

---

STITZER & MAGEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

D. S. KELLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

Shaving Saloons.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building High street Bellefonte, Pa. aug 17 1m

---

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

Miscellaneous.

Two Valuable Farms at Private Sale.

THE REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN CENTRE COUNTY, belonging to the heirs of the late DR. A. A. HENDERSON, is offered at private sale. It consists of two valuable farms, one situate in College township, containing about two hundred and ten acres of cleared land and thirty acres of timber land, thereon erected a LARGE STONE MANSION HOUSE, TWO GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSES, Bank Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Also, a GOOD ORCHARD of eight acres. Springs, and a stream of running water through the farm.

Another situate in Harris township, containing about one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (all cleared excepting eight acres), thereon erected a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn, corn house, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also a good young Orchard on this farm, and the right to pipe water from a stream of running water.

Also a TRACT OF TIMBER LAN the north side of Tussey mountain, containing one hundred acres, and another containing between one and two acres, with water right sufficient to run machinery of mill.

Payments will be made to suit the purchasers. For terms and particulars call upon or address, W. W. LEECH,
Boalsburg, Pa.
Or BEAVER & GEPHART,
30-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

WILLIAMS & BRO.,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.

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GRAINING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PAPER-HANGING,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

KALSOMINING.

Paint Shop and Office Corner High and Water sts., opposite BUSH'S ARCADE,

46-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

PLAIN, FANCY SEWING

—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-tf

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

J. A. MESS HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

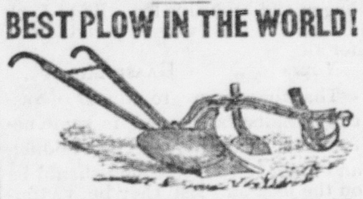
RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!



THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars,** and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Or

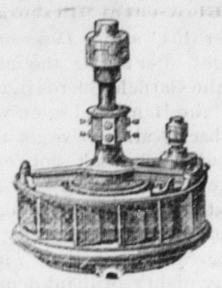
ALEXANDER & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

COPPER PATCH PLATE

For mending Tin, Brass, Copper, Lead or iron, without acid or soldering iron. Any lady or child can mend with it. Will send one sample plate by mail (with directions) that will cut 192 one-fourth inch patches, on receipt of 25c.; 8 for $1; 100 for $10. Postage stamps received as cash. AGENTS WANTED. Can carry one day's stock in your pocket. Sales yield $3 to $15 per day. Our 64-page Illustrated Catalogue of Chromos, Jewelry, Novelties, Stationery, etc. FREE. Address CITY NOVELTY CO.
108 S. 8th St, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention this paper.
12-31

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

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Medical.

ESTABLISHED. ESTABLISHED

1853. 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 ly

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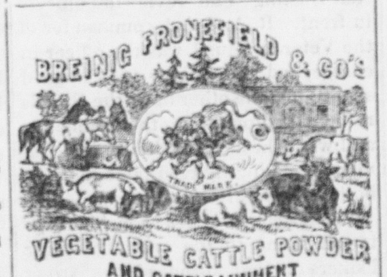
DAY'S Kidney PAD

CURES Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, Gravel, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Inability to Retain or Expel the Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Nervous Debilisy, Female Weakness, and all diseases of the **KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and URINARY ORGANS, when nothing else can.**

LOOK OUT for imitations. Ask for, and take only the **DAY PAD.** For sale by Druggists, or sent by mail free on receipt of price, **$2.00.** Certificates of cures and our book "How a Life was Saved," sent on receipt of your address to

F. POTTS GREEN,
Wholesale Agt. for Centre Co.

12-5 1y.



VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER

AND CATTLE LINIMENT

Is a sure cure for all the ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents Chicken Cholera. Your cow is certain to yield 25 per cent more and better milk and butter. Stock fattens on one-fourth less feed!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a *first class thing.*—GEORGE BOND, Germantown, Pa.

Please send me half a gross of Cattle Powder. I have used two packs on my cow and chickens. The cow gave nearly twice the quantity of milk that she did before, and gave twice the amount of butter. My chickens were dying, but were cured immediately after I had used the powder. Yours truly, JONAS PASOUR, Dallas, N. C.

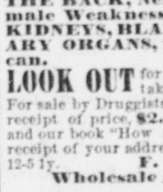
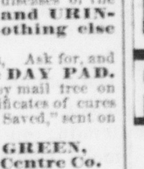
I have used and compared your Cattle Powder with all others, and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I have tried it on poultry for many complaints, with success in every case.—JONATHAN WEAVER, Berrysburg, Pa.

Last summer you sent me a pack of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—MRS. WM. KNAPP, Orange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter cured the chicken cholera. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

Address me for a pamphlet full of useful information for the farmer, horseman or dairyman. F. A. MILLER,
20-1y 331 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK  TRADE MARK 

AFTER TAKING. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of AFTER TAKING.

Self-Abuse: as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 5 package for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
HARRIS & FWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. jd wly

ORGANS 14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds only $65. Pianos $125 up. Paper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

KIDNEY WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power, to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headache?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* **One package will make six qts of Medicine.** *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

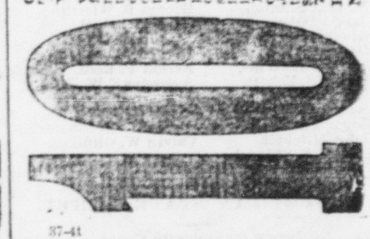
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

2

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest **Blood Remedy** of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all **Blood** diseases yield to its wonderful powers. **Pure Blood** is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of **Scrofula.**"—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa.* PRICE $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

CENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will enable readers to become acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in the U.S., and the news, correct market reports, six completed stories in every issue. A favorite family paper. Send 10 cents (silver) at once and get it until Jan. 1, 1881. Eleven trial subscriptions for $1.00. A year. Address Publisher Weekly News, Chicago, Ill.



37-4t

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation, and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of **Diabetes,** call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞ For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

It is the best **Blood Purifier,** and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers,** and other **Sores.**

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the **Safe Bitters.** It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE

Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia,** prevents **Epileptic Fits,** and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, **50c.** and **$1.00.**

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

Are an immediate and active stimulus for a **Torpid Liver,** and cure **Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague,** and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.

No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

12-35-6m

MINING STOCK FOR SALE.

The Carbonate Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Leadville, Col., own more valuable Gold and Silver Mines than any other Company in the State. The stock is ten dollars per share, full paid up, and non-assessable. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale through the undersigned, at $2.00 per share. References and information cheerfully given. Direct all orders and communications to M. BOYD, 144 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. Box 1064 12-12-1y

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RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords 25ly

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COLUMBIA HOUSE,

Nos. 111 and 113 North Broad Street (above Arch

PHILAD'A

Opposite Academy of Fine Arts; three squares from Academy of Music; one square from Public Buildings and Masonic Temple.

18-1y JOEL HUTTON, Proprietor

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

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George deB. Keim,	Walter W. Ames,
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HENRY GREEN,
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REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

THOS. H. MURRAY, of Clearfield.

FOR LEGISLATURE,

JOHN P. HARRIS, of Bellefonte,
W. J. THOMPSON, of Potter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

S. D. RAY, of Bellefonte.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

JOSEPH DEVLING, of Bellefonte.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The Tyrone *Herald* gets things mixed once in a while, too. In speaking of the recent railroad wreck at Mill Hall, it says "a freight train on the Bald Eagle Valley road ran into a horse near Millheim," etc. Evidently the *Herald* man doesn't know much about the lay of the land in Centre county.

—Francis Murphy, according to the Philadelphia papers, has met with bad luck. Some time ago he was given a fine, large house by his admirers in the Quaker City, but it seems they forgot to pay for it, and now Mr. Murphy loses his house and $700 he expended in improvements. Hereafter he will no doubt be a little backward about accepting such gifts from the people.

—The Mountain City Band appeared in the procession Saturday evening with an ingenuous contrivance in the nature of a lamp affixed to their caps, which does away with the old manner of carrying torches. The band boys are bound to keep up with the times, and under the efficient leadership of Professor Calvin Lose are rapidly winning an enviable name. They rendered some delightful music on Saturday evening.

—Representatives of the Union View Company, of Rochester, N. Y., are making a tour of Bellefonte and the county taking photographic views of farm residences, public buildings, churches, and in fact everything that will look well in a frame. The negatives are forwarded to Rochester where the pictures are finished and then sent back to the agents The sketches are then exhibited to those whose places have been taken, and if they desire it, will be furnished with a copy for a small amount. We were yesterday shown some very fine views taken by these gentlemen in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S POLITICAL EVENTS.

Grand Dress Parade by the Garfield Guards — Democratic Blow-out at Milesburg.

"After this," said a *Democrat* Saturday night, after seeing the manoeuvres of the Garfield Guards in the Diamond, "the Hancock Legion wants to take a back seat. We've got as many men, but we haven't got 'er down fine like that." And we have not the slightest doubt but that a like opinion was entertained by every person in the great crowd that witnessed Saturday night's brilliant demonstration. Bellefonte has seen larger processions, by far, but certain it is that no parade ever made such a favorable impression in the mind of the public as that of Saturday night.

Three clubs only took part in the parade, as follows:

Garfield Guards, 198 men, including Veteran Company.
Colored Garfield Club—30 men.
Boggs township Garfield and Arthur Club—About 100 men.

The Guards and Colored Club formed on High street, before headquarters, at 7 p. m., and marched over to Thomas street where, while waiting for the arrival of the Milesburg club, the men were put through a course of exercises preparatory to the dress parade. Boggs township can always be relied upon on all such occasions as these, and on Saturday night turned out over a hundred men, under command of Captain Austin Curtin, and a fine appearance they made, too. As the club passed down the line and countermarched to its position at the head of the column the Guards presented arms, colors were lowered and officers saluted, a very pleasing courtesy extended to the visiting club.

About 7:45, everything being in readiness, the order was given to march, and the column stated, headed by Mountain City Band, and moved over the following route: Out Thomas to High, up High to Allegheny, down Allegheny to Bishop, out Bishop to Spring, up Spring to Howard, out Howard to Allegheny, up Allegheny to Linn, countermarched on Linn to Allegheny, and down Allegheny to the residence of Dr. E. W. Hale, where the column was halted and addressed in a few remarks by Dr. Hale. The companies then faced about and listened to a few words by E. C. Humes, Esq., after which the march was continued to the Diamond where the grand review and dress parade took place by the Guards. The Milesburg club, having had no experience in dress parading, was permitted to drop out of ranks, that the men might join the spectators and see their red-shirted brethren go through the evolutions of a soldier. The column was drawn up on the north side of Allegheny street, extending on either side of the Diamond, facing southward, Chief Marshal Hastings and reviewing officers in front. R. A. Laird, commander of the Veteran squad, was the officer in charge, and handled his men in good shape. On the other hand the Guards responded promptly to the commands and went through the different movements in a highly creditable manner both to themselves and officers.

The spectacle was a novel and interesting one to the crowd of eager lookers-on that thronged the street and sidewalks, and their expressions of admiration were out-spoken and general.

At the conclusion of these proceedings, which occupied about thirty minutes, the parade was dismissed, and the red, blue and white shirts scattered with the crowd and disappeared in various directions. The demonstration of Saturday night will win for the Garfield Guards the reputation, which they are justly entitled to, of being the banner campaign club in the county, and casts a dark shadow over that organization known as the Hancock Legion.

Mass Meeting at Milesburg.

The Boggs township Democracy assembled at Milesburg on Saturday night to hear ex-Governor Curtin and others discuss the political issues from a Democratic standpoint. A torchlight procession, in which the Hancock Legion of this place took part, was the feature of the evening. The Legion turned out about 160 strong and went down by special train. Other clubs were present from Howard, Unionville, Curtin's, Mt. Eagle and Intersection, making in all about 450 men in line.

The meeting was conducted out of doors, with a good attendance for Milesburg. At the conclusion of Curtin's speech, however, the crowd rapidly dwindled down in numbers, we are informed, and by half-past ten o'clock all was quiet on the Bald Eagle.

—The tall woman from Union county was among the missing at the Fair. It is said she was unable to get under the sign board at the railroad crossing.

A Couple of Rogues.

On Tuesday morning of last week two unknown men, representing themselves as father and son, went to Pete Smith's livery establishment in Lock Haven and hired two rigs, stating that they would return some time during the day. Suspecting, evidently, that the proprietor would refuse to accommodate them, being strangers, they furnished recommendations from some of the business men of the place, if we are rightly informed, which were afterwards found to be spurious.

On the evening of the same day one of the parties arrived in Bellefonte and stopped at the Garman House, leaving orders at the office to have his team put up and taken good care of. The men seemed to have made previous arrangements for meeting in Bellefonte, as on Thursday morning the other worthy put in an appearance, taking quarters at the Bush House. During the day they seemed to have become alarmed at something, as both men departed in the evening for parts unknown, leaving their rigs behind them and also forgetting to settle their board bill. The first intelligence received by Smith regarding the whereabouts of the men and teams came in the shape of a letter on Friday morning, dated Bellefonte, of which the following is a copy:

Mister Smith, Lock Haven:

DEAR SIR—You will please call for your horses and buggies—one at Bush House and the other at Garman's House. My son fell out of buggy and broke his leg. Be in Lock Haven Monday morning and settle for all.

Yours, &c., HAASE MOONEY.

That these men are a pair of rascally deadbeats engaged in some nefarious scheme there can be no doubt, and hotel and livery men should be on the look-out lest they be victimized.

A Bid for the Colored Club.

We are informed by a member of the Colored Garfield Club that he was approached a few days since by the chairman of the Democratic county committee who urged him to use his influence in inducing the club to come over and join the Hancock Legion, saying that the Republicans cared only for their votes—not the men—and didn't care what became of them after election, or words to that effect. He also told him that, should the club consent to join the Legion, the members would all be furnished with handsome new suits of whichever style they might choose—either white shirts or broadcloth and silk hats.

The colored member saw through the game at once and immediately informed the ambitious chairman that he was no such "hair-pin"—that he knew his true position in politics, and would not barter his manhood and patriotism for a campaign uniform. This ended the interview and the chairman departed with a flea in his ear.

The colored men of Bellefonte know too well with which party their interests are associated, and when an offer of this kind is made to buy them up by the lump like a drove of Texas steers they naturally enough resent it. 'Rah for the dusky Garfielders!

No Fusion in Theirs.

The following was dispatched from Hollidaysburg on Monday last to Solan P. Chase, of Maine: Our Hollidaysburg correspondent say that the following will be despatched from Hollidaysburg this morning to Hon. Solon Chase, of Maine: At a meeting of the National Greenback Labor Reform Club, of Hollidaysburg, held in their club room on Saturday night, Oct. 2, 1880, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this club be tendered to our candidate for President, General J. B. Weaver, and also to Solon Chase, of Maine, for the manly stand they have taken against fusion. Their course meets our hearty approval, Mr. Frank Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding.

SAMUEL M. CARNEY, Prest.
Attest: DANIEL FINN, Sec.

A Hint to Bellefonte.

The Lock Haven *Journal* in its issue of Oct. 7th, publishes an extended article concerning the history and present standing of the Lock Haven Co-operative Furniture Manufacturing Co., from which we learn that the company is meeting with marked succes and its prospects for continued prosperity decidedly flattering. The company is at present turning out about five hundred sets of furniture per month, in the construction of which fifty thousand feet of lumber are worked up.

This shows what a few enterprising men are capable of accomplishing, when they mean business, and sets a good example to Bellefonte capitalists. Lock Haven is to be congratulated on having in its midst so flourishing an industry, which adds not a little to the business importance of the place.

—Charms strike the sight, but merit, like DAYS KIDNEY PAD, wins the soul.

Republicans of Halfmoon Aroused.

The Republicans of Halfmoon and adjoining townships will hold a grand rally at Stormstown on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19th. Delegations will be present from Worth, Huston, Patton and Furguson townships. Delegations from other points have been asked and are expected to be present. Four hundred torch-lights will be in procession; the Lemont brass band and several drum corps will furnish music for the occasion. Lamps will be furnished to the different delegations for the evening. The two great features of the parade will be the Junior Garfield and Arthur Club of this place, headed by their own band, and a chariot with 20 young ladies bearing banners representing the different States that will go for Garfield and Arthur. The following speakers and gentlemen are expected to be present: Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, Col. D. S. Keller, Hon. John B. Linn, A. O. Furst, D. S. Rhoads, E. T. Tuten and Jno. I Rankin, Esqs. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Independent Garfield and Arthur Club of this place, J. H. Lever, President; W. L. Wilson, Vice President; R. J. P. Gray, Treasurer, and C. W. Hunter, Secretary. H.

Dwelling Burned.

A dwelling house, belonging to and occupied by Mr. Andy Emmel, near the toll-gate, between this place and Milesburg, caught fire on Saturday from a heated stove-pipe which protruded through the roof. As the house was located some ways up on the side of the mountain great difficulty was experienced in procuring water, and in a very short time the building had burned to the ground. Nearly all the contents of the house excepting a few small articles were destroyed.

It seems to us that persons who dwell on the mountains, away from assistance, and are altogether dependent upon wells, would see the importance of providing more ample means for protecting their property from fire.

Murray for Congress.

The Republican Congressional conference for this district met at Lock Haven Friday and by unanimous consent presented Thomas H. Murray, Esq., of Clearfield, as the Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Murray is one of the most active Republicans in the district, an able lawyer, an eloquent orator. A better nomination could not have been made. He will lead Curtin in the Congressional race, and ably fill in the next Congress the seat now occupied by Mr. Yocum. We hope every Republican will work hard to this end. No doubt those "double skulled Dutch" Curtin used to talk about will lend a helping hand to defeat the man who so grossly insulted them.

Lowering the Stars.

The Democrats of Howard and vicinity had a little jollification one night last week. There was a torchlight procession of 40 or 50 men, and a few speeches delivered at its close. A conspicuous object in the parade, we are informed, was a national flag carried with the stars down. Whether the flag was reversed on purpose, as representing the sentiment of the Howard Democracy, we cannot say. But it seems hardly probable that such an accident could occur without attracting instant notice and giving the managers plenty of opportunity to correct the mistake had they so desired.

—The corner-stone of the new Reformed church, now in process of erection on corner of Linn and Spring streets, was laid Sunday with the usual services customary on such occasions, in the presence of quite a large assemblage of people. Rev. Dr. Gerhart, President of Lancaster Theological Seminary, who was to have preached the sermon, was prevented from getting here by a wreck on the railroad, which was the only drawback attending the proceedings. In his absence Rev. De-Long, pastor, conducted the services.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held at Mrs. Hammon Sechler's on Friday night last. As usual the meeting was interesting and largely attended. Mrs. W. P. Wilson, who had just returned from attending the Presbyterian Council in Philadelphia, treated those present to a very interesting account of the proceedings and discussions which took place on the subject of foreign missions.

—We have the best bargains in overcoats, a good Chinchilla overcoat at $3.95 and $4.00; a splendid Chinchilla overcoat, at $6.00 and $7.50 The finest lot of best Beaver, Chinchilla and Cheviot overcoats ever seen in this section. A splendid reversible overcoat, you can wear either side out. LYON & Co.

The Democratic Fizzle at Clintondale.

LAMAR, Clinton Co., Pa., Oct. 9.

Mr. Editor: I notice in that disreputable sheet, the *Bellefonte Watchman*, which is too profane and immoral to be admitted into any respectable family, a glowing account of the late Democratic meeting at Clintondale. It says the meeting was a grand success, when everybody who witnessed it says it was a miserable failure. The Democrats themselves are ashamed to mention it. They spent some two or three weeks drumming up Brush, Penns and Sugar valleys, and boasted that they would have five hundred horsemen in line; but there were not one hundred voters in the whole procession. A few sat on saddles, but the majority had sheep skins, blankets or old bed quilts to protect themselves from the sharp back-bones of their poor old Democratic crow-baits. It was a truly grand affair! A number of Republicans who served in the Seventh Pa. cavalry during the war said it looked like a scouting party returning with a lot of rebel prisoners. The parade wound up with a quarrel among the marshals, and then the Honorable (?) Alexander mounted the stand and attempted to tell what nice men A. O. Furst and Hancock were. In the minds of his intelligent hearers he made the former appear to much the best advantage. After this the great Ex (War) Governor Curtin toed the line and said his piece. It was truly pitiful to see that once honored man standing there feeding taffy to a little crowd of hungry Democrats—the very men whom only a few years ago he called "Double-skulled Dutch" because they did not agree with him in politics. Now he has flopped, and these same men know that all he did it for was to get elected to Congress. His stale jokes were delivered with a strained effort at humor that was painful to witness. His speech was a very "thin" one and lacked the fire and eloquence which made him famous when he knew he was on the right side. One Democrat said he had already heard it three times this fall and almost knew it by heart. Altogether the whole affair was a mighty slim one. Poor Andy! He can't make a Democratic speech, and might as well give it up. He is evidently disgusted with Democratic company and would doubtless get out of it if he could, but alas for Andy, he can't get away from them.

CLINTON.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Southern Barbarism.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9.—On Wednesday night, at Concordia, Bolivar county, Miss., a difficulty occurred between B. T. Owens, a justice of the peace, and J. W. Glover, a farmer. Owen was holding his court and Glover made a disturbance and was ordered under arrest by Owen. Pistols were at once drawn by both parties and firing commenced. Owen fell dead and Glover ran about three hundred yards and fell. He died after lingering eight hours. They were both young men of good standing in the community.

Burned at the Stake by Utes.

DENVER, Col. Oct. 9—The following despatch was received from Del Norte to-day: "A lieutenant passing through here to-day said that at Rock Cliff a report reached him that A. S. Jackson, the man who shot the Ute Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the stake. This tallies with the Indian threats, and is generally believed. Great excitement prevails, and the citizens threaten vengeance.

A Signal Corps Officer's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—The court martial which recently tried Sergeant Ossian Aldrich of the Signal Corps, for fraudulently raising money on vouchers, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged the service, and to one year's confinement in the military prison. On the first trial, for desertion, he is also found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

An Oil-Region Crime.

BRADFORD, Oct. 11.—Frank Boynton, a saloon-keeper, living at Bordell, this evening enticed a 5-year-old daughter of Frank Pierce, colored, away from home in Tarport and outraged her person. Boynton was arrested and placed in the lock-up, which was surrounded for several hours after by an angry crowd of men, who threatened to lynch the villain. The authorities, however, dissuaded them from their purpose and prevailed on them to disband. The victim, it is feared, has sustained fatal injuries.

England's Reply to Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Paris correspondent reports that England's reply to Turkey is now under the consideration of Europe. It resembles neither an ultimatum nor a commencement of hostilities. It proposes to impress upon Turkey the eventual consequences of her attitude; to appeal to her reason for further reflection on the resolutions she adopts; and to foreshadow to the Powers as a possible eventuality the seizure of the customs revenues of Smyrna. Russia and Italy have adhered to the plan in principle.

THE PITTSBURG HORROR.

Twenty-one Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—The collision on Saturday night in Pittsburgh between two sections of Walls accommodation train has resulted in the death of twenty-one persons. Twenty others are so injured that few are expected to recover. The flagman is blamed for not warning the train which dashed into the last car of the first one, and thus caused the calamity. It is alleged that the rear light on the first train was not visible owing to the crowd of people on the platform. John Farley, a prominent business man, is among the dead.

Thousands of people yesterday visited the scene of the terrible disaster, and on all our principal streets and corners groups of people are discussing the accident and seeking for later news.

Nine persons were killed outright by the collision. Up to nine o'clock last night twenty-one deaths in all had been reported. Twenty persons are dangerously wounded, and only a few of them are expected to recover. Four persons are known to have received only slight injuries.

The engine buried itself even to the cab windows among the screaming and suffering passengers, mangling all its course. It is said by witnesses that the scene was one of the most horrible that they have ever witnessed. The shrieks of the wounded persons who were unable to extricate themselves from the car were appalling. The cylinder head of the engine blew out, and the escaping steam poured over the imprisoned victims until death stilled some of their cries and until the car could be broken open and the others released. This car contained at least seventy-five people, not more than a dozen of whom escaped without some injury. At least one hour elapsed before the last of the imprisoned victims were released.

A Bridge Breaks.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—Six men were thrown into the river at Chippewa Falls to day by the heavy timber falling. William Brown died from his injuries; the others were rescued without serious injury.

Frightful Accident.

A correspondent from Fowler sends the following particulars of a horrible accident which befell a young man named John A. Buck, son of Mr. David Buck, of near Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, on Thursday last:

Mr. Buck has had on his premises for several days past a ten-horse power threshing machine, and at the time of the accident his son was engaged in pitching wheat from a mow to the men below to be fed into the thresher. Whether he attempted to jump to the floor, or approached too near the edge of the mow and slipped off, it is not known. The men heard a cry, and on looking up were horrified to see him descend feet-foremost into the mouth of the separator. As the machinery was running at full speed it was useless to attempt to save him, and the unfortunate man met a terrible and almost instant death. The lower part of his body, down to his waist, was actually torn into shreds and distributed through the machinery, making a spectacle both ghastly and shocking to look upon.

This is the third accident of this nature the NEWS has recorded within one month, and should be a warning to farmers to exercise more care in the use of farm machinery.

Intense suffering from Kidneys Cured.

MONTGOMERY CENTER, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1880.—*Gentlemen*—I feel it a duty and a pleasure not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and testify after eight years intense suffering, what your Kidney-Wort has done for me. For the past year have been taking different remedies for Kidney Disease, but derived no benefit. Have had trouble with my Kidneys for eight years very bad by spells, and for several months, able to do but very little work, at times passing blood from the bladder, and experienced a prickly sensation all over. I was fearful of paralysis, and was dizzy, afraid to stoop over from fear of falling. At last in January commenced taking your Kidney-Wort and found almost immediate relief. One box made a new man of me. I feel almost as well as ever in my life, and I sincerely believe it will restore to health all who may be similarly afflicted.

MICHAEL COTO.

MESSRS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co.,

Gentlemen—The above named person has been in our employ the past three years, and we know him to be a man of truth and honor; we believe and know his condition and statements to be true. We know of others in this vicinity equally as thankful for the benefits derived from the use of this medicine.

Respectfully yours,
SHERMAN, BRADISH & Co.

The Grant Boom.

It seems perfectly easy to some for Grant to be elected to the third term, but one thing we do know that Kendall's Spavin Cure is the very best liniment ever discovered for any blemish on horses and for Rheumatism or any deep seated pain in man. It is used at all seasons of the year with wonderful success. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure in another column.

WANTED.—Ten good puddlers and helpers, and laborers at the Scotdale Rolling Mill, Scotdale, Pa. The double turn is to start full.
Oct. 11-1-w

—Diphtheria appearing—secure a bottle of Armstrong's "D & Q" drops.
31-3m

New Advertisements.

KANSAS LANDS AND WESTERN EMIGRATION For terms, low rates of fare and tickets, apply to
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
District agent, Kansas Division, Union Pacific Railway, Bellefonte, Pa.
12-40-1y

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Oct. 1, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$325,556.68
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,762 99
" " other National Banks	462.15
" " State Banks and Bankers	1,689.39
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	1,941.14
Checks and other cash items	2,308.14
Bills of other Banks	129.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	302.98
Specie	15,768.50
Legal tender notes	15,779.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$532,874.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	6,744 49
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	135,531.74
Time certificates of deposits	128,446.23
Due to other National Banks	30,472.41
Due to State Banks and Bankers	6,680.11
Total	$532,874.98

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.
I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1880.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES, ADAM HOY, A. G. CURTIN, } Directors.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, John Spangler, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1880,

for the purpose of electing twenty-nine persons for electors, for President and Vice President.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

One person for County Surveyor for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follow, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of I. D. Boyer (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, of Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the school house in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, at Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Worth, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, in the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, or Judiciary Department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 1st day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eigh Hundred and eighty, and in the One Hundred and Fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff of Centre County.

CANDIDATES

To insure success, should have their Printers use ARNOLD'S PATENT READY CUT

Election Sticker Blanks

12-39-3t

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED for our popular New Book, **The Industrial History of the United States** Its Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining Banking, Insurance, etc. Agents make $25 to $100 per week. Send for Special Terms to HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., Norwich, Ct. 12-40-4t

FARM AND IRON ORE MINE
AT
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED AT PUBLIC SALE on the premises, by order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pa., on

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1880,

All that messuage or tract of land known as the

James A. McCalmont Farm

Located in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., about one mile west of Jacksonville and eight miles east of Bellefonte—a first class Nittany Valley farm, bounded by lands of W. W. Beck, Joseph Long, heirs of John Beatty, and heirs of Thomas Huston, deceased, containing about 193 acres, net measure. 150 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields under good fences. The balance of the land is covered with thriving timber.

A Good Mansion House,

Two tenement Houses, frame Barn, with other outbuildings, with wells and cisterns convenient.

This farm contains the celebrated IRON ORE BANK known as the McCALMONT ORE, which is of the best quality, analyzing 56 per cent. carbonate of iron, with the *smallest* trace of phosphorus; in addition to which there are indications of ore of same quality in the fields adjoining, which can be washed from the earth in large quantities. Water ninety feet below the surface.

This farm is located in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, mills, and within three miles of Howard station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, to which the road descends all the way.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale are invited to call on James S. and Robert McCalmont, who reside on the premises.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years thereafter; the two latter payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises, with interest.

WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Executor.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880. 35ts

New Advertisements.

White Bronze MONUMENTS

More durable than Granite, more beautiful than Marble, cheaper than either. Send for catalogue to PAXSON, COMFORT & CO., 523 Market st., Philadelphia. 40-3m

Iron Citrate Cutter

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men. Students admitted at any time. For circulars giving full particulars, address,
40-8t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

VARIOUS CAUSES—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

For sale by all dealers. 12-40-1y 2

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN—AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN

known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture without the annoyance and injury trusses inflict, may now be consulted weekly at his New York and Boston offices. Dr. Sherman is the discoverer of the only known cure for Rupture by local external treatment.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses, to such an extent that life has no enjoyment, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a stand-still affliction: it is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

Patients from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment, and with safety from the dangers of strangulated Rupture. **HIS BOOK ON RUPTURE** gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants, of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves. It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents. In consequence of the great demand for Dr. Sherman's personal services, he will, till further notice, divide his time between his New York and Boston offices as follows: Saturday, Monday and Tuesday he may be consulted at his New York office, and Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at his Boston office, each week. Remember, in writing or calling, the address is

DR. J. A. SHERMAN
251 Broadway, cor. Murray St., N. Y., and 43 Milk St., Boston.

Beware of certain confidence men and impostors who represent themselves as Dr. Sherman. 37-4

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—generally sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

34

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

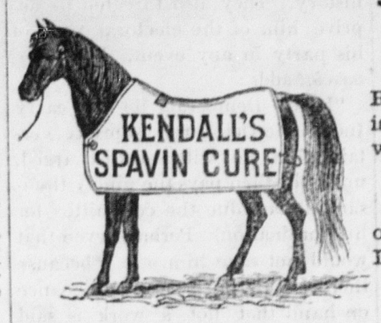
ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Coal Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.



It Cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs Ringbones, and all similar Blemishes, and Removes the Bunch without Blistering.

For Man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best, Liniments ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

From Col. L. T. Foster.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly; he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a smaller one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons, which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*; I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to the directions and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle, and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.

Very respectfully, L. T. FOSTER.

From Rev. P. N. Granger,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS. In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of Lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

Stoughton, Mass., March 10th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin cure, one very large one. Don't know now long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two months for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom it may Concern: In 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he has never been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated them with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.

Enosburg Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best Liniment ever used for any deep-seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for CORNS, BUNIONS, FROST-BITES or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for BEAST is good for MAN, and we know from experience that KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE can be used on a child one year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

What is Good for Beast is Good for Man

Read of its effects on human flesh:

Patten's Mills, Wash. co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D.: Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Kendall's Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly,

Rev. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & CO.: GENTS: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure. In the spring of 1872 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of Kendall's Spavin Cure, thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly MRS. J. BOUTELL.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors

12-31 DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE.

Pianos, Organs & Sheet Music,

INSTRUCTORS, COVERS AND STOOLS.

Band and Small Instruments, Organettes, Fashion Patterns, Oil Paintings and Chromos.

SEWING MACHINES

Of all makes, Oil, Attachments, Parts, Needles, Barbour Bro's Linen Thread. Organs hired as low as $5.00 per month. Sewing Machines at $3.00.

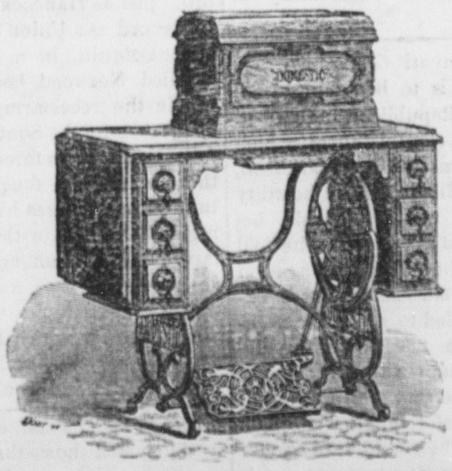
LARGEST STOCK OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

"SILVER CYMBAL," a New Collection of Sunday School Music, $1.00 per Dozen.

WONDERFUL ORGANETTE.

PLAYS ALL TUNES. A CHILD CAN PLAY IT.

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.



YOU WOULD BUY IT IF YOU TRIED IT. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TEN DOLLARS OFF. NO AGENTS EMPLOYED.

Why can this Firm Sell so Cheap? Because they Buy for Cash and Employ No Agents.

12-27tf **BUNNELL & AIKENS.**

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Democrats don't relish the news from Connecticut.

FOR the week beginning October 11th, 1880, the citizens of Baltimore have arranged an attractive programme to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city. This programme includes the illumination and decoration of all the houses, street parades and spectacles, historical and allegorical representations, a grand mass meeting, torch-light procession and illuminations at night, &c., &c.

GENERAL GRANT affirms that Hancock has had the Presidential "bee in his bonnet" ever since his name was first mentioned as a candidate. Mr. Blanton Duncan denies it, and publishes two letters from Hancock, which he has kept from the world for nearly a year, to show, on the authority of the Superb himself, that he is not ambitious to be President. The country will agree with General Grant that Hancock "has it bad."

THE important information is now given to the public that General Hancock wrote a letter in 1868, in which he stated that there was "a wide-spread effort to make his name prominent in connection with the Presidency." Exactly what bearing it has on present issues, further than to show that the General has had the Presidential itch for the last fifteen years, is a conundrum which those who made the letter public can perhaps answer.

THE electoral votes of Connecticut are safe for Garfield and Arthur, unless the signs of Monday's election are altogether misleading. Returns have been received from all but five towns, four of which were Republican in 1876. The totals show 89 Republican towns, 56 Democratic, and 15 divided. This is a Republican gain of 20 towns over the election of 1876, and a Democratic loss of 29 towns. Is this the kind of arithmetic by which Mr. Barnum expects to elect General Hancock?

MR. FARWELL, Republican, and Mr. Smith, Democrat, are opposing candidates for Congress in the Third district of Illinois. There was a joint debate between them recently, and the question discussed was: "Shall this government be relegated to the Democratic party which sought to destroy it?" Mr. Smith took the affirmative, of course; but in doing so he admitted that the party which now seeks to control the government was the very party which fought four years to destroy it! This is an honest confession, but there is not much chance for the man who makes it getting into Congress.

THE new Warner Observatory which is being erected at Rochester, N. Y., is attracting much attention in social and literary as well as scientific circles. The new telescope will be twenty-two feet in length, and its lens sixteen inches in diameter, thus making it third in size of any instrument heretofore manufactured, while the dome of the observatory is to have some new appliances for specially observing certain portions of the heavens. It is to be the finest private observatory in the world, and has been heavily endowed by Mr. H. H. Warner. Professor Swift has labored under disadvantages in the past and the new comet which he recently found was in spite of many obstacles, but as the new institution is to be especially devoted to discoveries there are good reasons to expect very many scientific revelations in the near future from the Warner Observatory at Rochester.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says "Bill English is to be bounced" if Indiana goes Republican in October. It recites the circumstances which led to his nomination. Watterson, representing Tilden, whose hostility to Hendricks was implacable, because he would not go in for the "old ticket," brought out English as soon as Hendricks had been shelved. Tilden having failed to make the nominat on for the first place, the demand for "a man with a barl" was imperative, and that man was found in the person of English, who made a bargain that he would take care of Indiana to the extent of one year's income—$100,000. But he has positively refused to carry out this contract, and proposes to scale down his contribution to $10,000. There have been bitter quarrels over this, and Democrats heartily join with the Republicans in denouncing English as the meanest man in political history. They also threaten to deprive him of the electoral vote of his party in any event. The *Commercial* adds:

"If the Democrats do not carry Indiana in October it is pretty certain that he will be discharged, unless he then pays the ninety thousand dollars due the committee for his nomination. Perhaps even that would not save him. It is because there is this purpose of vengeance on hand that not a work is said about English by any Democratic speaker or newspaper in Indiana."

MR. BARNUM remains on the ground in Indiana, and Mr. Barnum is a person who wastes no time, and does not travel long distances for nothing. Our dispatches say that there is a belief in Indiana that the Democratic managers are holding a large sum of money to be distributed for the purchase of votes on the Saturday preceding the election. There may be still another purpose in this which would not appear on the surface. The Democratic managers are quite cunning enough to get purchasable voters to vote the Democratic ticket on the mere promise of money to be paid after the election. When the vote had been cast, the Democratic managers aforesaid would be elsewhere, and the deluded voter might whistle a long time without seeing any money. There is a great injustice in the distribution of Democratic funds which Mr. Barnum ought to correct. Why should they all go to the venal voter who has no fixed party standing? Why should not the faithful Democrat, whose conscience has been subjected to the strain of voting the Democratic ticket these many years, get his share of the large sums that have been subscribed in New York and sent on? Why give the eleventh-hour laborer all the money, and the man who has borne the heat and burden of the day none? The Democratic managers have plenty of money. Why not distribute it fairly?

ANOTHER proof that the Solid South, when there are offices to be filled, prefers the Rebel soldier. Gov. Colquitt and ex-Senator Norwood have rival Democratic candidates for the Governorship in Georgia, no other candidates being in the field. Each has tried to prove that he was a better rebel than the other, but Governor Colquitt was able to taunt Mr. Norwood with the fact that he did not enter the Rebel Army, and Governor Colquitt has been elected by a majority estimated all the way from 25,000 to 40,000. And this is a specimen (from a Democratic newspaper) of the utterances which gave it to him: "There was a time when families were separated, and mothers had to give up their sons. From Newton county, and from every other county, there went out brave men to do their duty. Suppose every young man in Georgia had followed Mr. Norwood's example, how many regiments would we have had in the field?" This is the kind of talk that wins in the South. If General Hancock should be elected, it would be in order to post up a sign on the Washington Departments: "None but Rebel soldiers need apply."

THERE are two candidates for Governor in Georgia, but they are both Democrats. No Republican dare make a canvass tor that office in that State. It would be sectional, and lead to trouble. Colquitt, the present Governor, is one candidate, and ex-Senator Norwood is the other. Hancock says "the heresy of secession went down in rebellion," but this is not the view taken of the matter in Georgia. Both candidates are running on their "rebellion record," just as Hancock is running on his record as a Union Soldier. Governor Colquitt, in a recent speech, assailed Norwood because he was not in the rebel army, and did not *do his duty* to the South. Norwood, fully realizing the force of the charge that he had not fought to destroy the Nation, excuses himself by saying that he was in the rebel Legislature up until 1862, and doing quite as good service as a traitor to his country as Colquitt was! Verily, "the cause for which Lee and Jackson fought" still lives, and will triumph if Hancock is elected.

THE letter of a staff correspondent in Cincinnati shows that an ingenious Democratic candidate in that city has tried to alarm the business men with the thought that a heavy Republican majority will be resented by the men of the South, and the trains of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad will no longer be crowded with merchants coming to the city to buy goods. Like most ingenious theories, it is not quite ingenious enough. The business conscience of every merchant tells him that he will buy where he can buy to the best advantage, without regard to the political opinions of the man who makes or sells the goods. Mr. Conkling's speech the other night contained some strong and sensible words upon this topic.

GENERAL GRANT is shedding some light upon Hancock's Order No. 40. The history of that document is anything but creditable to its ostensible author. When Hancock had been fully advised as to the reason why Sheridan had been removed, and when Grant besought him not to reinstate certain officers who had been relieved by Sheridan to prevent a flagrant abuse of the state's credit, his only reply was: "I am opposed to nigger domination." No expression could more endear him to the southern heart, and Order No. 40 was but an elaboration of that Democratic idea.

Why Throw Away a Certainty for an Uncertainty?

There are three good reasons why General Hancock's letter about the Rebel claims has had little or no effect:

I. A candidate's letter intended to affect votes during a campaign is never accepted by the American people as an absolute guarantee, even if the candidate is known as an experienced statesman, too wise to be deceived and too resolute to be driven from his purpose. Or, to adopt the moral of Mr. Evart's incomparable fish story, "Affidavits are not lobsters."

II. But even if General Hancock should be elected and should keep his promise to veto any bill for Rebel claims, there is no guarantee that the save wave that carried him in might not ultimately give a two-thirds majority in either House to override his vetoe.

III. But if neither of these contingencies should happen, it is still possible that the election of Hancock might merely open the door to English, and with English as President does anybody doubt what would happen?

There is still one candidate who does not need to give any pledges on this subject, because (1) the whole country knows from his past life what he would do: (2) because the country knows what the party behind him would do; and (3) because the whole country knows what the Vice President on the same ticket, if he ever came into power, would do. What's the use, then, of taking any risk?

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Ute Indian Disturbance.

OURAY, Col., Oct. 5.—On the 29th inst. a party of freighters in camp on the Cimarron, about four miles from Cline's ranch, were visited by a party of Uncompaghre Utes who demanded supper. On being refused, one of the Indians attempted to shoot, whereupon a freighter fired and killed a young Indian named Johnson, a son of Chief Chavanant. The news of the affair were communicated to the agent at Los Pinos, at whose request a detail of six soldiers was this morning ordered to Cline's ranch, and the freighters were arrested while on their way back to the agency. They were surrounded by a party of Indians, who overpowered the guard and took the prisoner from them. There is little doubt but that the Indians have murdered the freighter.

Dastardly Design.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Sunday morning a fire was found in the Recorder's office at the county court house. Evidently some scoundrel had during the night effected an entrance into the room with the purpose of destroying the books of this county, the second in population in the State. Only fourteen were destroyed. The rest, valued at $3,000,000, were saved. When the fire was extinguished a torpedo and four cans of nitro-glycerine were found on the floor in the vault and the fire had nearly reached them. Had they exploded, as they would have in a few minutes, not only would the building have been destroyed with all its valuable contents, but the jail beneath would have been blown to atoms with its inmates.

Shocking Death.

PORT PERRY, Oct. 5.—Thomas Lawrence, one of the oldest inhabitants of this place, was killed yesterday afternoon. He was a coal miner in the employ of W. H. Brown & Co., and the accident happened him while on his way home from work. In crossing one of the company bridges, a mule attached to some empty coal cars became frightened and ran off. Mr. Lawrence, in getting out of the way, stepped on the wrong side of the track and was knocked off by the wagons. A pick he was carrying was run nearly through his heart.

The Way the Wind Blows.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.— At South Norwalk Edwin Adams, Republican, was elected mayor with a full board of Republican council by 106 majority. The city went Democratic last year by 58 majority.

At Norwich—The town meeting resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by 400 majority, and a majority for the constitutional amendment.

At Meridan—In the town election here the entire Republican ticket was re-elected by an average majority of 350.

Pork-packing Houses Burned.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The extensive pork packing establishment and slaughter house of Foss & Homer, at Canton, adjoining the city limits, was burned yesterday with its contents, consisting of a large stock of meat. The fire communicated to the pork-packing establishment of Paul Gable adjoining, which was also destroyed with its contents. Foss & Homer's loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance $30,400. Gable's loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Murder Most Foul.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Edward Jones, a young man twenty-one years old had an altercation with Andrew Finley, his uncle, residing three miles from Salem, Ill., and discharged the contents of a shotgun into Finley's left breast, killing him instantly. Jones is still at large.

Tornado.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A Battle Creek, Michigan, special says a terrible tornado visited Carry county last night blowing down houses, barns, stacks of grain, fruit trees, etc., and in some places whole forests were laid on the ground. No loss of life has yet been reported.

Fuel of the Rebel Ring.

HUNTINGDON, W. Va., October 7.—The Democrats, numbering two or three hundred strong, held a jamboree on Third avenue on Saturday night, and were addressed by Jacob Jackson, their candidate for Governer. Jackson's speech was full of rebel ring from beginning to end. He declared that if General Garfield should be elected it was the intention of the Republican party to keep him there for life. He succeeded in arousing the old rebel spirit to such a degree that after the performance a crowd marched down to the river bank, cut and hauled down the ropes of the Republican flag pole so that the flag cannot be elevated, and the banner pole stands there to-day as a monument of Democratic hate for the American flag.

Previous to this they tore down a neat Garfield pole erected by a son of Col. E. E. Ward in front of his father's elegant residence.

The hatred for the American flag still lurks in the Democratic breast. Not a Republican flag is allowed to float in this village. In 1872, seven years after the close of the war, the M. E. church put up a flag to attract attention to a festival going on in their hall. During the night the rebels took down the flag and tore it into shreds.

Jackson left here Sunday rejoicing over the victory he felt to have achieved over the Republicans and over the spirit he aroused in the audience.

What the Porte Agrees to do.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—The note presented to the Embassadors on Monday says the Porte undertakes to cede Dulcigno and cause it to be evacuated, while maintaining the statu quo as regards the line of frontier. As soon as the Powers give the assurances the Porte demanded in its previous note the Porte will inform the local population that they are free to remain or emigrate. If the Porte's efforts to cede Dulcigno fail the troops and local authorities will retire to the frontier. The Porte, however, will be in no wise responsible for any complications which may arise at the scene of such failure.

Memorials at Gettyburg.

GETTYSBURG, Penn, Oct. 7—Colonel Bachelder, of Boston, the Government historian of the battle of Gettysburg has arrived here with a corps of engineers to complete the survey of the battlefield as directed by an act passed at the last session of Congress. Colonel Bachelder was recently elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Memorial Association for the preservation of the field, and was also appointed a committee to elect tablets to mark the position of the troops at the battle, and to determine what inscriptions they should bear.

Senator Blaine in Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7.—Senator Blaine spoke this afternoon to a very large mass meeting at Bowling Green. It was estimated that there were 15,000 people present. The carriages numbered nearly 2,000, and a large crowd came by rail. Mr. Blaine was brought hither by an extra train after the meeting, and spoke at a very large gathering at 10 o'clock. He leaves at midnight for Indiana, where he spends the remainder of the campaign.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—Special dispatches to *The Constitution* indicate that Colquitt is elected Governor by 40,000 majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—The election here to-day passed off quietly. Colquitt's majority in Richmond county will be over 1,000. His majority in the State will be 25,000.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—There was one death from yellow fever at 409 South Liberty street last night. The premisis were properly disinfected and the deceased buried immediately. All means to prevent the spread of the fever were adopted.

Grant's Old Regiment.

DECATUR, Ills., Oct. 8. — Fully twenty thousand people are in Decatur to-day, in attendance upon the third annual reunion of General Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, with other Illinois veterans. A large procession escorted General Grant to the Fair grounds to-day. Ex Governor Oglesby presided at the meeting there, and General Jesse H. Moore welcomed the ex-President in an eloquent address. General Grant responded as follows:

"I feel much at a loss to say anything further than to extend my thanks to all of you for the very cordial reception accorded to me to-day, and accorded, as I understand it, to the regiment which I had the honor to first command. What has been said has been so much personal to myself that it would be impossible for me to say anything in regard to it, except to deny it (laughter). In regard to some remarks that have been said by the gentleman delivering the welcoming address, and particularly towards the close, I most thoroughly and cordially subscribe, and that is to the fact that we want this whole nation to be a homogeneous people, all striving to rival each other in prosperity, in developing their relative sections and upholding one common flag, one common institution—that of freedom to all, without regard to race, color, section, religion or nationality (applause), and I believe that result is to be worked out, how I don't exactly see; but that it will be worked out in some way I am perfectly confident. The day will come when we will hear nothing about sections, but we will strive to rival each other as good citizens in upholding one common flag of sections."

General Logan then spoke, after which the veterans and the crowd of visitors sat down to a hard tack dinner.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—An accident is reported to have happened on the Fitchburg railroad to the tunnel express, about 9 o'clock this evening, at or near Littleton, Mass. Few particulars are at hand, but it is stated that Enos Varney, the master car-builder, and Mr. Faulkner, a stone cutter, residing in Ayer, were killed and several others wounded. The train left the track. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained.

Wise Claiming California.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.— Congressman Wise of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from California, is in town, and comforts his Democratic brethren with the assurance that California is going for Hancock. Not content with claiming California, he even predicts that Oregon will go direct in the face of the sweeping Republican victory in that State last June.

The Result of a Quarrel.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—A serious affray occured near Sumter, in this State, to-day between Julius A. Boyd and his son on one side and B. H. Hussey and his wife on the other, resulting in the shooting of the elder Boyd in the stomach and of his son in the thigh. Hussey was shot in the knee. The parties are all whites and neighbors, and the fight grew out of a private quarrel.

Valentines & Co.'s Stores.

The Fall Campaign

GRAND OPENING OF

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

—AT—

VALENTINES'

STORES.

A Magnificent Display

—OF—

Ladies' Cloaks.

A NEW LINE OF

Dress Goods.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes

IN CENTRE CO. CAN FIT AND SUIT ANYONE.

Winter Shawls!

A very Large Stock of All-Wool Shawls from 37c to $25.

Ladies' Skirts

From 50c Upwards.

Eighmie Shirts.

Sole Agents for these Celebrated Best Fitting Shirts.

A Glass Set,

(4 Pieces) for 30 cents.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

BEST PRICES PAID FOR

Butter, Eggs and Lard.

VALENTINES & CO'S

STORES.

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Peter The Great's Will.

It has been known outside of Russia for a long time that there is preserved in the Government archives a will by Peter the Great, which molds the external policy of the Empire. Historians of the eighteenth century mention it. The copy which is given below appeared first in this country in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* in New York. It is said to have been obtained secretly at much risk by a Frenchman of the Legation in St. Petersburg. General Allen B. Magruder has sent it, with an accompanying sketch to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it appeared in the July number. The will is as follows:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, we, Peter the Great, unto all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation:

The All-Powerful being, from whom we hold our life and our throne, after having revealed unto us His wishes and intentions, and after being our support, permits us to look upon Russia *as called upon to establish her power over all Europe.* This idea is based upon the fact that all nations of this portion of the globe are fast approaching a state of utter decrepitude. From this it results that they can be easily conquered by a new race of people when it has attained full power and strength. *We look upon our invasion of the West and East as a decree of Divine Providence*, which has already once regenerated the Roman Empire by an invasion of "barbarians."

The emigration of men from the North is like the inundation of the Nile, while at certain seasons, enriches with its waters the arid plains of Egypt. We found Russia a small rivulet; we leave it an immense river. Our successors will make it an ocean, destined to fertilize the whole of Europe if they know how to guide its waves. We leave them then, the following instructions, which we earnestly recommend to their constant meditation.

I. To keep the Russian nation in constant warfare, in order always to have good soldiers. Peace must only be permitted to remit the finances. To recruit the army, choose the moment favorable for attack. Thus peace will advance your projects of war, and war those of peace, for obtaining the enlargement and prosperity of Russia.

II. Draw unto you, by all possible means, from the civilized nations of Europe. Captains during war, and learned men during peace, so that Russia may benefit by the advantage of other nations.

III. Take care to mix in the affairs of all Europe, and in particular of Germany, which, being the nearest nation to you, deserves your chief attention.

IV. Divide Poland by raising up continual disorders and jealousies within its bosom. Gain over its rulers with gold; influence and corrupt the Diet, in order to have a voice in the election of the Kings. Make partisans and protect them; if neighboring powers raise objections and opposition, surmount the obstacles by stirring up discord within their countries.

V. Take all you can from Sweden; and to this effect isolate her from Denmark, and vice versa. Be careful to rouse their jealousy.

VI. Marry Russian Princes with German Princesses; multiply these alliances; unite these interests, and, by the increase of our influence, attach Germany to our cause.

VII. Seek the alliance with England on account of our commerce, as being the country most useful for the development of our navy (merchants, etc.,) and for the exchange of our produce against her gold. Keep up continual communications with her merchants and sailors, so that ours may acquire experience in commerce and navigation.

VIII. Constantly extend yourselves along the shores of the Baltic and the borders of the Euxine.

IX. Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world. Keep up continual war with Turkey and Persia. Establish dock-yards in the Black Sea. Gradually obtain the command of this sea as well as the Baltic. This is necessary for the entire success of our projects. Hasten the fall of Persia. Open for yourself a route toward the Persian Gulf. Re-establish as much as possible, by means of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant, and thus advance toward India. Once there you will not require English gold.

X. Carefully seek the alliance of Austria. Make her believe that you will second her in her projects for dominion over Germany, and secretly stir up both Princes against her, and manage so that each be disposed to claim the assistance of Russia; and exercise over each a sort of protection, which will lead the way to a future domiionn over them.

XI. Make Austria drive the Turks out of Europe, and neutralize her jealousy by offering to her a portion of your conquests, which you will, further on, take back.

XII. Above all, recall around you the schismatic Greeks, who are spread over Hungary and Poland. Become their centre, and support a universal dominion over them by a kind of sacerdotal rule (*autocratic sacerdotal*); by this you will have many friends amongst your enemies.

XIII. Sweeden dismembered, Persia conquered, Poland subjuoated, Turkey beaten, our armies united, the Black and Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, prepare, separately and secretly, the court of Versailles, then that of Vienna, to share the empire of the universe with Russia. If one accept, flatter her ambition and *amour propre*, and make use of one to crush the other by engaging them in war. The result can not be doubted; Russia will be possessed of the whole of the East and of a great portion of Europe.

XIV. If, which is not probable, both should refuse the offer of Russia, raise a quarrel between them, and one which will ruin them both. Then Russia, profiting by this decisive moment, will inundate Germany with the troops which she will have assembled beforehand. At the same time, two fleets full of soldiers will leave the Baltic and Black Seas, will advance along the Mediterranean and the ocean, keeping France in check with the one and Germany with the other. And these two countries conquered, the remainder of Europe will fall under our yoke.

Thus can Europe be subjugated.

Hancock and the Rebel Claims.

Under the heavy pressure of public feeling in the North, General Hancock has been ouliged to certify himself a better Union man than the mass of his party by writing a letter to a Cincinnati Democrat, a Mr. Cook, to the effect that he will veto the rebel pension bills, and others of the Southern "claims," even if the Brigadiers in Congress pass them. The strongest paragraphs of the letter are these:

"The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence, nor could I be induced to approve or encourage payment of such a debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When rebellion was crushed, the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment or claims of any kind for losses of damages by persons who were in the Rebellion, whether pardoned or not."

This is satisfactory, as far as it goes. It is a great concession to the Union feeling of the North, and a slap in the face of the men who are trying to use Hancock's record as their cloak. It leaves two points undecided:

First—He says he would veto bills paying claims made by persons "who were in the rebellion." But millions of these claims are presented by persons who, while they were disloyal, and were aiding the rebellion, may not have been technically "in" it.

Second—When General Harrison had John Tyler, a Southern man, for Vice President, he died; when Abraham Lincoln had Andrew Johnson, a Southern man, for Vice President, he was assassinated. In case General Hancock should not survive his term, (if he were elected,) William H. English would be President. And there is no Union back bone in *him*.

How Hancock's Letter is Received in the South.

General Hancock's rebel claim letter is not well received in the South judging from the tenor of information which has just reached Washington. It is denounced by the same class of persons who pitched into Tilden for writing a similar letter in 1876.

They regard it as an admission that the party is not to be trusted by the people. A prominent Mississippian in speaking of the Hancock letter said, that it might cost Hancock his election. Tilden's letter, he said, had much to do in preventing his becoming President. Hancock's letter may serve a similar purpose.

Southern men do not like to have these things insolently thrust into their faces by Northern Democrats, at the dictation of the Republican party. If Mr. Hancock had alluded to a class of claims which the South trust some day or other will be paid—the loss of their slaves—he very much doubted whether he could carry the Solid South. It would not, it is said, take much to make a break in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

The Law of Trespass.

Some persons think that the sign boards forbidding hunting, fishing or trespassing upon private lands are of little account and that they may be disregarded with impunity. This is a mistake, as the law makes it an act of trespass to go on cultivated or enclosed lands for any purpose without permission of the owner, even if there is no sign board, and the owner is entitled to recover actual damages for such trespass. Where the sign boards are properly erected any person who trespasses upon lands so guarded is liable not only to pay the actual damages but also a penalty not exceeding $25. If, however, the owner wishes to avail himself of the provisions of the law, he must make his sign board comply with its requirements.

New Advertisements.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,

AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,

No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; **but with a safe remedy at hand** for immediate use, **there is seldom danger of the fatal result** which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and **sometimes costs a life.** A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.

The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.

Price **25c. 50c.** and **$1.00** per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

FANCY SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BROCADES, WEDDING OUTFITS, DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK GOODS, PRINTS, PERCALES, LINENS and COTTONS, DRESS MAKING, MANTLES, CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, INFANTS' WEAR, BOYS' WEAR, GIRLS' WEAR, CLOAKINGS, BLANKETS, WOOLENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Underwear in Muslin and Merino, etc.

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OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is now so systematized, and in charge of such thoroughly competent and experienced hands, that persons unable to visit our store can do their shopping by writing us for samples or goods, with the assurance of getting them at the **same prices** as if buying in **person.** We carry an *average* stock of about **half a million of dollars,** *all bought for prompt* cash in the markets of Europe as well as in this country. Try us, and see how **cheaply** and **quickly** you can get what you want by mail or express. When in town we shall be pleased to have you call on us.

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THERE is no greater Blood Producer and Life sustaining Principle in the world of foods or medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared from Unfermented Malt, Hops and Quinine. They feed the body and the brain, enrich the blood, solidify the bones, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, cheer the mind, perfect digestion, regulate the stomach and bowels, cleanse the liver and kidneys, and vitalize with NEW LIFE every fluid of the body. Beware of imitations similarly named. Look for the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE which appears plainly on the label of every bottle. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS CO., Boston, Mass. 37-4t

Van Dyke's SULPHUR SOAP

Is superior to all other soaps. It is combined with Sulphur in its pure, unadulterated state, which enters the pores of the skin, being absorbed into the blood through the minute capillaries, and thus acts upon the skin, whether it is healthy or in a diseased condition, both locally and constitutionally, thereby eliminating all impurities from the blood, and exciting the skin to healthy action. It produces a fineness, purity, and freshness of the complexion which is unequalled, and can be produced by no other means. No toilet, nursery or bath room is complete without it. It makes the skin pure, clear, white and healthy; is cleansing, deodorizing, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve itching piles when nothing else will have any effect. Ask for VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP; insist upon it, and take no imitation. Sold by druggists. Aschenbach & Miller, proprietors, 301 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. 12-20-1y 35

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ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

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SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS 11-6

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F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-8-tf

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In fact, every kind of Smokers' Articles.

Dealers will consult their interest by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

He cannot be undersold, his motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

v12n11tf H. C. WEAVER.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Ladies' vests for 25 cents at Lyon & Co's.

—Come and see the nobby hats at the Bee Hive.

—Boots and shoes, extra quality, at the Bee Hive.

—Children's merino shirts for 12½c at Lyon & Co's.

—Carpets sold lower than last year, at the Bee Hive.

—The finest assortment of dress goods at Lyon & Co's.

—Get your hats, ties, shirts, etc., from Bauland & Newman.

—Leave your measure for a suit at the Bee Hive, at old prices.

—Black and colored brocaded silks for 50 cents at Lyon & Co's.

—John Mason Duncan, now of Montoursville, spent the Sabbath in town.

—October's frosts are fast plucking the leaves from the tall shade trees about town.

—The largest stock of children's and boys' suits at the lowest prices at Lyon & Co's.

—A large and varied stock of smoking and chewing tobacco, cigars, etc., always on hand at Sechler's.

—The reason Harry Green's cigars take so well is because they are genuine. No cabbage leaf in his.

—1000 overcoats at Lyon & Co's. that will be sold at a small advance. Don't buy until you see ours.

—Joseph, a little son of Mr. Austin Brew, of this place, died on Sunday night of membranous croup—in his third year.

—The Republicans of Patton township will be addressed by able speakers at Waddle's school house on Saturday night next.

—Any one keeping a horse will find it to their advantage to buy a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.' Read Advertisement.

—Mrs. John P. Harris, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nannie, departed Monday on a two-week's visit to friends in Pittsburgh.

—Harry Green still maintains the lead as selling the best cigars in the county. He is constantly shipping new brands from Philadephia.

—It is a very touching spectacle to see the little house-fly crawl down the stove pipe these cool mornings and warm his shins on the stove hearth.

—Miss Belle Willower, after a pleasant three weeks' visit to her sister in this place, Mrs. Dr. Hibler, returned Monday to her home in Hublersburg.

—Gen. Beaver addressed a great Republican meeting at Bradford, Pa., on Friday evening last. Gov. Hoyt, and other distinguished speakers were present.

—A Lock Haven lady has an English walnut tree, from which she recently gathered a peck of nuts. This is said to be the only tree of the kind in this section of the country.

—The foliage of one or two shade trees on Alleghany street is of the most gorgeous and "magnificuricus" description. Cast your eye aloft as you pass beneath and observe.

—An exchange cautions young men against wearing straw hats during fall weather. A sudden frost is liable to strike in and kill the hair, rendering the individual baldheaded before his time.

—The Republican camp-fires in all parts of the county are burning brightly, and it is the duty of every Republican to add "political fuel" and keep them blazing until the 2d of November.

—James Milliken, Esq., arrived home last evening from New York. He says the Republicans of the metropolis are confident of victory in Ohio to-day, and thinks their chances of capturing the Hoosier State not unfavorable.

—A colored man was arrested in Philipsburg on Saturday for attempting to shoot another colored man through the window of his house. He was brought to town on the evening train by Constable Gordon and lodged in jail.

—A great many people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Sechler's famous grocery and lay in a stock of goods while attending the Fair last week. They found great bargains and will renew their visit. All who trade at this popular stand go away well pleased, and when their provisions have been exhausted never fail to re urn,

THE FAIR.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Centre County Agricultural Society.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Centre County Agricultural Society began Wednesday under favorable auspices. The day dawned bright and clear, giving promise of pleasant weather. As on all opening days the attendance was not large, but somewhat fuller than last year's first day. Exhibitors and others were busily engaged in arranging articles for exhibition in different parts of the grounds and putting things in shape for the inspection of the visitors. In some departments the display was larger than that of last year and in others quite the reverse. At the time these notes were taken there was yet considerable vacant space, but entries were coming in a manner to warrant the prediction that about all the available space would be occupied.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

The exhibition of stock was fully up to that of last year and in many respects better, but there were many stalls that might and ought to have been occupied. In making a tour of that part of the grounds set aside for the exhibition of stock, we noticed an uncommonly fine display of horses.

Mr. G. W. Musser, of Lemont, had, perhaps, the largest exhibition of stock on the ground, comprising 8 head of cattle, short horns, Ayrshire and Jerseys, 16 head of sheep and 4 head of horses. In this class we were shown a Lincolnshire buck which clipped at last shearing 14 lbs. of clean washed wool, and a pen of lambs, 1 year old, averaging 160 lbs. in weight. A mare colt, 2 years old, pure blood Hambletonian, by the same exhibitor, was much admired by the lovers of horseflesh.

Henry Rudy of Huntingdon county exhibited an eight-year-old stallion, weighing 1800 pounds, a noble animal and in fine condition.

Mr. E. Poorman of Bald Eagle Valley exhibited a pair of fine looking stallions, one of them, a three-year old, weighing 1500 lbs.

J. H. Fishburn, from over the valley, had a pair of promising young colts on exhibition, as did also A. V. Miller of Pleasant Gap.

Amos Garbrich of this place was on hand with some fine looking stock of the short horn Ayrshires and native breeds.

C. T. Alexander exhibited a thorough-bred Alderney bull, a beauty, and A. V. Miller of the Gap showed one of the same breed, 6 months old, sleek and in good condition.

The largest animal in the cattle department, we believe, was an Alderney bull weighing somewhere in the vicinity of 1700 pounds, although he was not in a very satisfactory condition.

SWINE.

Of swine but little can be said, as the display was decidedly meagre, not more than half the pens being filled. What was lacking in quantity was partly made up in quality, however.

A. V. Miller exhibited a Chester White sow, 15 months old, in which there are 450 pounds of solid pork, and two pens of smaller stock, all in first-class condition.

John Wyan of this place exhibited a sow and six healthy looking pigs of the Berkshire breed, also a fine large boar of same breed.

In another pen was a pair of fine, large stock hogs of native breed, the property of Amos Garberich of this place.

POULTRY, ETC.

The show of poultry was decidedly slim, not more so, however, than in past years, as it is never very extensive. Owners of poultry do not seem to take much interest in this branch, although it should be made a prominent feature.

One trio of Brahmas and one trio of Plymouth Rocks, with one coop each of turkeys, ducks and geese, comprised about all there was in this department.

A white cat, considered a curiosity because of its extreme long hair, occupied a cage near the poultry. In this department are usually placed birds, pigeons, rabbits and other household pets, but none of these were entered.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Much interest always centres in this department of our county fair, as there are to be seen specimens of the handiwork of our people. The long tables and racks were loaded with handsome and useful articles, which, owing to their great variety and nature, it would be useless for us to attempt to describe.

On entering the building from the left hand side we first noticed a very handsome chamber set from the furniture house of Wm. R. Camp, Centre Hall. The space to the left of this was occupied by Isaac Guggenheimer with a good variety of clothing, drygoods, &c.

In the centre of the building was a very conspicuous display of clothing and drygoods from the mammoth house of S. & A. Loeb. This display, in our judgment, was the most complete of the kind in the building.

Thomas Burnside occupied a position at the lower end of the building for the exhibition of children's clothing, samples of all kinds of household goods, &c.

On the tables and shelves were displayed handsome articles in patch and needle work, among others, quilts of unique design, beautifully worked pincushions, tidies, laces, collars, counterpanes, mats, rugs, carpets, wreaths, paintings, in both crayon and oil, by home artists, some of them highly creditable productions, and a host of other pretty things.

In wood carving, such as brackets, match boxes, door plates, work and handkerchief boxes, we noticed some very handsome specimens—indeed, we have seldom seen finer in design and workmanship.

On the shelves, which are built out from the sides of the building, were arranged the productions of our lady friends in the shape of bread, pastry, jellies, canned fruits and vegetables, The jellies looked delicious, and no doubt would taste the same; but we were not permitted to satisfy ourself on that point. In the canned fruit display were pickled cherries, cucumbers, preserved peaches, pears, etc.

AGRICULTURAL.

The display of fruit and vegetables was rather scant, but, like the swine, what there was was good. Of apples and potatoes the display was especially good. Of the latter we saw one lot of the Victor variety that attracted considerable attention, being enormous in size, round and smooth. We also noticed some good sized squashes and some specimens of corn, oats and mangel wurzels.

The firm of Alexander & Co. made a very creditable display in seeds and grain, being the only exhibit in that line we noticed.

MACHINERY.

The display of farm machinery, it is admitted, was the best we have had in many years, embracing as it did, nearly every variety of machine in farm use at the present day, and farmers who attended the fair found a visit to this department exceedingly interesting. The firms of Alexander & Co. and Gordon & Landis, both of this place, were the principal exhibitors in this department and are deserving of much credit for the interest they took in making this feature a success. A conspicuous object in this display, and one of great interest to the farmer, was a Paxton portable steam engine exhibited by the latter firm, which was in operation during each day of the fair.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

One of the finest displays on the grounds this year was that of Bunnell & Aikens, the piano and organ men. Their building is located near the main exhibition building, and was handsomely and attractively furnished. Their display of organs and pianos, and in fact all kinds of musical instruments, as well as sewing machines, was unusually full. In pianos and organs some very handsome instruments of different makes were on exhibition. P. J. Gildemeester of the Chickering Co., H. J. Demarest of the Smith American organ, and F. R. Ditmars of the Estey, were at the rooms each day, and those who congregated about this building did not want for good music.

HARDWARE.

The display of parlor and cooking stoves, fire-places, and other articles in the hardware line by H. K. Hicks was full and complete. The firm occupied its own building, and the wares were so arranged as to set them off to the best possible advantage.

AMUSEMENTS.

The principal feature in the amusement line Wednesday was the glass ball match, which came off at 1:30 in the afternoon. Two prizes, a double-barrelled breech-loading shotgun to first, and a game bag and cartridge belt to second, were offered by the society, and a third prize, a revolver, was given by Theodore Deschner, the gunsmith. The weather was all that could be desired for the contest, but the shooting, on the whole, was not up to the average. Harry Hale shot a clean string and took first prize. W. L. Forster won the second, with one ball missed. W. L. Malin and H. C. Valentine each broke eight balls, making a tie, which was shot off and won by the latter, who took third prize. Appended is the score:

H. Hale	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Theo. Deschner	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
W. H. Wilkinson	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
Malin	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1
H. C. Valentine	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
J. W. Moore	0 0 1 * 1 0 1 1 0 1
S. Foster	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
W. L. Foster	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1

The day's proceedings closed with the rifle contest, in which there were four participants. Won by Webber, of Rebersburg, on a 19½ string, five shots, at 150 yards. Prize $8.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Thursday's bright, pleasant weather brought crowds of people from far and near to the fair.

At an early hour in the morning visitors began to arrive in farm wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, and by 10 o'clock the roads leading to the grounds were black with the hurrying throng. Vehicles of every description poured into the grounds in a steady stream until noontime, at which time it was estimated over eight hundred teams and four thousand people were assembled on the grounds. This number was considerably increased during the afternoon. Standing on the side hill inside the enclosure the scene presented was an animated one. The people flitted hither and thither about the grounds, in search of novel sights, and the shrill cry of the peanut and knick-knack venders mingled in the general confusion. The cheap jewelry vender and balloon man were present, of course, and the usual number of "pop-shows" to eat up the country man's money. In the forenoon there were no amusements, save an animated game of football, which we judge was free to all, as both men and boys participated. Everybody was in the best of spirits, and no amusements seemed to be needed to add to their hilarious feelings.

The archery contest between Tyrone and Williamsport clubs was advertised to come off in the morning, but was postponed till afternoon for the very good reason that neither club put in an appearance. The latter club, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, however, would have been on hand, had it not been for the wreck at Mill Hall, which caused a delay of several hours. The delegation, with Supt. Baldwin of Williamsport, arrived by special train about 2 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the fair grounds.

AFTERNOON SIGHTS.

As the Tyrone eight had not presented themselves when the time was called, the Williamsporters went ahead and shot their score, which was left with the superintendent of the amusement department. The sport, although not as interesting as it would have been had both clubs been present, thereby making a contest, was nevertheless spirited, and drew quite a crowd of interested lookers-on.

The afternoon races, which were to have been made a prominent feature, were on the contrary, a grand fizzle—indeed, the efforts in this direction are scarcely worth mentioning. Several good horses were on the ground to be entered in the trot for a $175 purse, but the flyers were not given an opportunity to show their speed. The requirements specified that there should be not less than five entries for the race, but as that number of horses were not present the race was declared off.

Finally, after repeated attempts, the managers succeeded in getting up a race between Jno. King's "Sunshine," Williamsport, and Ike Lose's "Snowstorm," Bellefonte. The race was decidedly one-sided and uninteresting. "Sunshine" took the lead from the start and continued to increase it till the close of the heat. "Snowstorm" distanced. But one heat was trotted—time 2:43.

Shortly after the conclusion of this race "Sunshine" trotted a one-mile heat against a running horse, passing under the wire in 2:41. The heat was warmly contested throughout, and the crowd, which was willing to put up with almost any kind of a race, threw up their hats and applauded.

A running race, open to ladies and gentlemen, was won by Miss Bella Garbrick, of near Jacksonville. In this race there were but two entries.

The amusements of the day closed with a foot-race, one-third mile, in which four colored urchins took part and created considerable sport. Sam Powell is the name of the boy who had the honor of coming in first. This contest, we were informed, was all for glory. No accidents or disturbances of any kind occurred on the grounds during the day, and everything passed off pleasantly.

NOTES.

In passing through the various department we noticed several exhibits not enumerated in our report of Wednesday. At the upper end of the main building was a fine display of jewelry and silverware, in a glass case, by F. P. Blair. Near the entrance a space was occupied by Wilson & McFarlane, in exhibting a very handsome and convenient parlor stove.

A business chart of Bellefonte, of handsome design and neatly framed, exhibited by Mr. Al. Garman, attracted much attention.

A floral display in the center of the building was much admired, especially by the lady visitors.

The music stand of Bunnell & Aikens was constantly surrounded by a large crowd of people, eager to hear the excellent music, and examine the goods on exhibition.

Both the Pleasant Gap and Lemont bands were present Thursday and furnished to the assembled multitude an abundance of good music.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The Centre County Fair for 1880 closed Friday with a good attendance, as compared with other years. During the forenoon nothing worthy of note occurred, the amusements all having been advertised for the afternoon. As early as Thursday evening the exhibitors began to remove their goods, which considerably lessened the interest felt in this department by Friday's visitors.

AFTERNOON AMUSEMENTS.

The attendance in the afternoon was much larger, the people having been drawn thither by a desire to see the races. No fast time was made, but the contests were nevertheless interesting and far more exciting than Thursday's, notwithstanding they were participated in by "farm plugs."

The first race was for farm horses, best two in three, for a purse of $20—$10 to first, $7 to second and $3 to third. Three horses were entered, viz: Jim Chamber's "Jennie," Mart Cooney's "Sorrel Jim" and J. E. Sperringer's "Kitty.' Won by Kitty in three straight heats. The first heat, however, was given to Cooney, Kitty's driver failing to ride back to the stand before dismounting. Cooney took second money. The best time made was 3:18.

The next and last contest was a free-to-all skip for horses owned in Centre county, for which a purse of $20 was offered, $10 to first, $7 to second and $3 to third. Ten horses were entered, but in the second heat only three started, the others being withdrawn. This race was the most interesting of the day, and in the last heat some pretty trotting was exhibited. Won by Ike Lose's "Snowstorm. Mart Cooney took second money and J. B. Kinsley third.

Cameron Burnside, S. A. Brew, A. G. Comerford and William Burnside acted as judges.

This wound up the races for the day, and as the programme offered nothing further in the amusement line the people began to depart for their homes, and the Fair was virtually at an end. As on Thursday the people in attendance were an orderly set, and pugilistic engagements or tipsy fracases were few. The only thing which occurred approaching a disturbance was the ejecting from the grounds of one of those irrepressible individuals who deal in greenbacks and fleece every four men out of five who have dealings with them. He was waited upon by an officer of the society and informed that no swindling in any form would be tolerated on the grounds, after which he immediately closed up his affair and silently stole away.

In concluding we have this to say: In point of attendance the Fair may be termed a success, but as far as the agricultural part is concerned it must be said that the showing was not very creditable to the farmers of the county. The officers of the society were untiring in their efforts to make the Fair a success in every way, and if the exhibition has been a partial failure their shoulders are free from blame.

THAT IRON ORE SALE.

An Open Letter from James Milliken, Esq.

Editor Republican:

SIR—My attention has been called to an anonymous communication published in the *Centre Democrat* on the 9th ult., during my absence from home, containing a scurrilous attack upon some one, and some of my friends think aimed at me. The article was written ostensibly to complain of your notice of the recent large iron ore sale in Patton township, and to show that Mr. Moses Thompson did not make the sale, as you inadvertently stated but subsequently corrected, and further to show that Mr. Thompson had but trifling interest in the matter in any form. The author, however, so rankled with nursed-up venom that he quite overlooked disproving anything you stated by showing who did make the sale, and significantly failed to disprove that Mr. Thompson's interest was of trifling amount, since it is well known that he received, or is to receive, one-half of the proceeds of the entire sale, although, as stated, owning a mere royalty.

Your notice of the sale, if I read it aright, only gave the accepted public report of the transaction as an item of news,—it did not go into detail nor seek to invade the domain of private business, or of private business relations, and if it omitted any matter of importance, or of personal renown to others, a simple request for you to correct the oversight would have been the course usual *with gentlemen.*

The mistake of your notice, however, was, it seems, in your failure to publicly notice by name one or two who through death and accident had become connected with the transaction and who, from the magnitude of the amount involved, seem not only to have lost their heads but their modicum of sense also.

It is a peculiarity of small minds so to feel and to resent their feelings in some cowardly and virulent manner, but if I were you I would not give heed to such littleness.

Of course, in a well-ordered community like our own, where each one strives [whether officially connected with a church or not] to do unto his neighbor as he would that his neighbor should do unto him, it is profoundly mysterious as to who could be guilty of so cowardly and so low an assault as that contained in the communication to which I refer. If I were to guess I should say that it was written by some silly lawyer, of the genus "Dodo," of the class "Shyster," and whom most persons would say ought, from the nature of his dirty conduct, to write his name A. Hog.

But as every one is in doubt about the matter it must be dismissed as of not the slightest consequence.

I remain, very truly yours,

JAMES MILLIKEN.

BELLEFONTE, October 11, 1880.

P. S.—Your report of the political conversation that took place after the contracts were closed, was accurately correct, for I was present and took part in the conversation. J. M.

—"A contest of the will of John Jacob Astor Bristed, the grandson of John Jacob Astor, has been begun in the Surrogate's Court. The will divides $550,000 between Mr. Bristed's father, sister, an aunt, and the children of another deceased aunt. Charles Bristed, a brother and the only surviving member of the family, receives nothing under the will. It is claimed on his behalf that the decedent, who died at the age of thirty-three, spent several of the latter years of his life as the inmate of various lunatic asylums in Europe and in America, and that his lunacy was such as manifestly to render him unfit to make a will."

Now, here it is again; the same old story—disappointed heirs quarrelling and jangling about a will, and all the time Sechler & Co. keep right on selling the best family groceries in the county. It makes no difference to them what is going on in other parts, they have all they can do in attending to the wants of their army of customers. On to Sechler's!

—The largest stock of dry goods at lowest prices at the Bee Hive.

—"Malt Bitters" are a brain, nerve, and blood food, peculiarly adapted to, and warmly recommended by, our druggists and physicians for general debility, mental and physical exhaustion, hysteria, nervousness, sleeplessness, emaciation, and dropsy. 37-4t

THE friends and customers of Miss McBride are invited to attend her Fifteenth annual opening of French bonnets and round hats, fine millinery, &c., on Wednesday, October 15th. oc12d2w1

Drums! Drums!! Drums!!!

The largest stock of drums ever brought to this county, can be seen at the music store of Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte, Pa.

MARRIED.

BROWN—KINCH—At the Lutheran parsonage in Bellefonte, Pa., by Rev. S. E. Furst, Oct. 5, 1880, William H. Brown of Coalrain Forge, Huntingdon county, Pa., and Miss Minnie B. Kinch of Franklinville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

ETTER—CORNFARE—By Rev. E. W. Wonner, Sept. 30th, 1880, Mr. Wm. Etter and Miss Isabella Cornfare, both of Spring Twp.

SCHENCK—LYONS.—September 30th, at the residence of Mr. David Schenck by Rev. J. A. Irvine, Mr. John F. Schenck and Miss Emma J. Lyons, all of Howard township.

BURKHOLDER — EMERICK.—At the M. E. parsonage, Penn Hall, Pa., Oct. 7, 1880, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Michael M. Burkholder and Miss Susan B. Emerick, both of Centre Hill, this county.

KEPHART—SHOPE.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Boggs township, Sept. 30, 1880, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. J. A. Kephart and Miss Clara B. Shope, both of West Decatur township, Clearfield county.

MUSSER—MILLER.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. F. DeLong, Mr. John J. Musser and Miss Sarah Jane Miller, both of Spring township, this county.

LUCAS—CONFAIR.—At Milesburg, Oct. 7th, 1880, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. Robert B Lucas and Miss Martha Jane Confair, all of Boggs township, this county.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 12, 1880.

Wheat old, per bushel	$ 90
" new, No. 1	90
" " " 2	80
" " " 3	60
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	70
Oats new	30
Cloverseed	5 00@5 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$16 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	14 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@ 8 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 7 50
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	
Hams, sugar cured	16
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	19
Potatoes per bushel	35
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small Onions per quart	